Wisconsin
Child Abuse and Neglect Report

Annual Report for Calendar Year 2012
to the Governor and Legislature
s. 48.981(9), Wis. Stats.

This report is available on the Internet at
http://www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/cwreview/reports/CAN.htm

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Letter from the Administrator

Wisconsin's child welfare system operates with a goal of achieving the following outcomes for all children, youth and families who are touched by our system:

- Children are cared for in safe, permanent, and nurturing families who have the necessary skills and resources to provide for their physical and mental health, behavioral and educational needs.

- Through effective intervention, parents, caregivers, and families improve their ability to develop and maintain a safe, stable environment for their children.

- Children are safely maintained in their own home, families and communities with connections, culture, and relationships preserved and established. When it is necessary to place children in out-of-home care, it is a safe, short and stable experience.

To achieve these outcomes, we are committed to key values and principles, including safety, permanence, stability and well-being for children; strength-based family-centered approaches; respectful interactions with families; cultural competency; and partnership between the child welfare system and families and communities.

The child welfare system has a comprehensive set of standards as well as guidance for case practice. We hold ourselves accountable to the highest standards of practice, and seek to self-correct, innovate and enhance our ability to achieve positive outcomes through continuous improvement.

We believe that it is important to utilize data to manage and evaluate the performance and outcomes of the child welfare system and to make sound policy and program decisions that will serve to improve the quality of services to children and families. This report provides a rich source of data to be used by our stakeholders and the Department to deepen our understanding of the outcomes and trends in Wisconsin's child welfare system.

Thank you for your interest in learning more about Wisconsin's child welfare system. It is our hope that the information in this report will inform efforts to prevent abuse and neglect and better protect children who have been maltreated or are in unsafe homes. We appreciate your continued support for our efforts as we strive to ensure that families are stronger as a result of being involved in our child welfare system.

Fredi-Ellen Bove
Administrator

Executive Summary

In calendar year 2012, county Child Protective Services (CPS) agencies and the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (BMCW) received a total of 70,266 referrals from reporters alleging maltreatment of children. Law enforcement, social service workers, and educational personnel accounted for the largest sources of CPS reports. A total of 26,309 of these CPS reports, or thirty-seven percent, were screened-in by CPS agencies for further assessment. These screened-in reports could involve multiple children within each report, and together they accounted for 24,953 CPS initial assessments of families. At the child-level, there were 39,460 CPS maltreatment reports involving 33,289 children and 44,228 allegations of maltreatment. Some children were involved in more than one report and/or were affected by multiple allegations of maltreatment.

Allegations and Findings

Neglect was the most common type of maltreatment allegation during calendar year 2012, followed by physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. Of the 39,460 CPS maltreatment reports, 5,060 were substantiated allegations of maltreatment, representing 13 percent of the total. The maltreatment allegation types accounting for the most substantiated findings during calendar year 2012 were neglect and sexual abuse.

Child Victims

There were 4,537 unique child victims of maltreatment in 2012. A child is a victim if he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment finding at the conclusion of a CPS initial assessment. This represents 3.4 children per 1,000 children in Wisconsin. Females were more likely to be victims than males due to higher rates of sexual abuse. In calendar year 2012, CPS agencies reported 23 children died from substantiated maltreatment.

Maltreaters

Roughly equal numbers of males and females were maltreaters in 2012. However, males accounted for the majority of maltreaters in sexual and physical abuse cases, while females accounted for the majority of maltreaters in neglect cases. Primary caregivers accounted for 83 percent of the substantiated maltreatment.

CPS Services

Of the families involved in CPS initial assessments during calendar year 2012, 17 percent of families received services from the CPS agency and 21 percent were referred by the CPS agency to a community resource. During 2012, 2,578 children were removed from their family home and placed in an out-of-home placement during the CPS initial assessment in order to ensure child safety.

Data Source

Data for this report is from the electronic Wisconsin Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWiSACWIS). CPS agencies use eWiSACWIS to manage their cases. The body of the report provides statewide composite data and county-specific detail is in the appendices.

Introduction

Child Protective Services (CPS) is a key component of the Child Welfare System. CPS intervention is warranted whenever there is a report that a child may be unsafe, abused or neglected, or at risk of maltreatment. The purpose of the CPS system is to identify and alter family conditions that make children unsafe or place them at risk for maltreatment. Services provided by CPS agencies include receiving reports of alleged child maltreatment, assessing these reports as needed, implementing plans to keep children safe, and coordinating services for children and families where maltreatment has occurred or children are assessed to be unsafe.

Wisconsin's CPS programs strive to achieve the following outcomes for all children, youth and families who are touched by our system:

- Children are cared for in safe, permanent and nurturing families who have the necessary skills and resources to provide for their physical, mental health, behavioral and educational needs.
- Through effective intervention, parents, caregivers and families improve their ability to develop and maintain a safe, stable environment for their children.
- Children are safely maintained in their own home, family and community with connections, culture and relationships preserved and established; when it is necessary to place children in out-of-home care, it is a safe, short and stable experience.

This Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report reflects data collected during calendar year 2012 regarding reports of child maltreatment in Wisconsin. This report has been compiled by the Department of Children and Families to assist state policymakers, service providers and the public in understanding and effectively responding to trends in child maltreatment.

Structure of Child Protective Services in Wisconsin

CPS agencies are responsible for identifying and addressing conditions affecting child safety in the home for families who come to the attention of these agencies. In Wisconsin, this critical social responsibility is met through a state-supervised, county-administered system, with the exception of Milwaukee County where the state administers the CPS program. Alleged child maltreatment is reported to 71 county social or human services departments in the state and to the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare (BMCW) in Milwaukee County or to local law enforcement agencies. Alleged child maltreatment involving tribal children is also reported to county CPS agencies and the BMCW or to local law enforcement; CPS agencies and the BMCW are required to notify the tribe of the referral within 24 hours of its receipt. Please refer to **Appendix M** for a complete list of contact information for these county departments.

Child Abuse and Neglect Definitions

State laws define child abuse and neglect. These definitions provide the basis for persons to report suspected child maltreatment and guide county agencies in their response. Throughout this report, the terms 'child maltreatment' and 'child abuse and/or neglect' have the same meaning and can be used interchangeably. Refer to **Appendix A** for a list of Wisconsin's child maltreatment related statutes. State laws and policies concerning child maltreatment pertain to children 17 years of age and younger, unless otherwise specified.

Child maltreatment is generally divided into four basic types: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse.

Neglect is defined in the statutes as, "failure, refusal or inability on the part of a caregiver, for reasons other than poverty, to provide necessary care, food, clothing, medical or dental care or shelter so as to seriously endanger the physical health of the child." [Ref. s. 48.02(12g), Wis. Stats.]

Physical abuse is defined as, "physical injury inflicted on a child by other than accidental means." [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(a), Wis. Stats.] "Physical injury includes but is not limited to lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries, severe or frequent bruising or great bodily harm, as defined in s. 939.22(14)." [Ref. s. 48.02(14g), Wis. Stats.]

Sexual abuse is defined by cross-referencing several crimes in the Wisconsin Criminal Code section of the statutes (see **Appendix A**). In summary, sexual abuse includes but is not limited to the following:

- sexual intercourse or sexual contact with a child 15 years of age or less;
- sexual intercourse or sexual contact with a 16- or 17-year old child without his or her consent;
- inducement of a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct in order to videotape, photograph, etc., that child or videotaping, photographing, etc., a child for such purposes, or producing, distributing, selling or otherwise profiting from such a videotape, photograph, etc.;
- encouragement by or permission of a person responsible for a child's welfare for a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of videotaping, photographing, etc.;
- causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity;
- exposing genitals to a child; or
- permitting or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution.

Emotional abuse is defined as, "emotional damage for which the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian has neglected, refused or been unable for reasons other than poverty to obtain the necessary treatment or to take steps to ameliorate the symptoms." [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(gm), Wis. Stats.]

The definitions of neglect and emotional abuse involve failure on the part of parents or other persons responsible for a child to provide necessary care for a child. The definitions of physical abuse and sexual abuse include harm to a child by any person. Therefore, physical or sexual abuse of a child can include assaults by a parent, strangers, persons unrelated to a child's family, or peers.

In many of these cases, in addition to the CPS assessment, law enforcement is involved and criminal prosecution of the person who harmed the child may occur. However, in most child abuse and neglect cases, the parties involved are family members and solutions involve CPS interventions with the family. In some of these cases, court intervention is required to assure safety for the child and to order services for the family.

Wisconsin statutes define unborn child abuse as another form of child maltreatment. [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(am) Wis. Stats.] Due to the unique nature of this maltreatment type, unborn child abuse data is excluded from the body of this report and presented separately in **Appendix B**.

Overview of the Child Protective Services Process

CPS agencies follow numerous state and federal policies and practice standards as they strive to keep children safe from harm. The CPS process can be divided into three parts: CPS Access, CPS Initial Assessment, and CPS Ongoing Services. The section of this report entitled the 'Child Protective Services Process' provides further detail about CPS Access and CPS Initial Assessment. The section of this report entitled 'Services to Families' addresses CPS Ongoing Services. **Appendix C** shows an overview of the CPS process in Wisconsin, with a flowchart illustrating the different paths a child maltreatment report may take.

During CPS Access, the agency receives information about suspected child maltreatment from community sources referred to as 'reporters'. Based on this information, the agency determines if the report constitutes an allegation of child maltreatment or threatened harm as defined by Wisconsin statutes. If an allegation rises to this level the report is screened-in for further assessment, and if it does not, the report is screened-out. At this stage, screened-out CPS reports are no longer part of the CPS process. However, the CPS agency may still refer the family to community services or offer to provide voluntary agency services to address family concerns not related to child safety.

All screened-in CPS reports move on to the next stage of the CPS process, CPS Initial Assessment. Based on all the information gathered as part of the CPS Access process, the CPS agency designates a response time, ranging from an immediate response to within five days, by which an initial face-to-face contact with the child/family must occur.

The primary purpose of the CPS Initial Assessment is to assure the child's safety and determine whether the child and family are in need of services to keep the child safe. The CPS Initial Assessment generally involves interviews with the child, family, and other individuals closely involved with the family. Based on information gathered through the CPS Initial Assessment, the agency determines whether one or more types of abuse have occurred. The CPS agency must make a finding for all allegations unless critical information sources are unavailable for interview.

In addition, the information is used to make decisions about child safety. If a child is unsafe, the CPS agency must develop a plan to address child safety and open the case for ongoing CPS services. Depending on the situation, the family involved may voluntarily participate in CPS services or be court-ordered to participate. If the safety decision is that the child or children present in the home are safe, the case may be closed. The CPS agency may still offer/refer the family to other community services or voluntary services within the agency to address other concerns not related to child safety.

Alternative Response

While in Wisconsin all CPS cases require a comprehensive assessment in order to assure that children are safe and protected, not all cases need a maltreatment and maltreater

determination for the family to receive services. In fact, these determinations may interfere with service provision by creating an atmosphere that feels adversarial for families.

For reports that have been screened in for a CPS response, initial assignment to a 'traditional response' or 'alternative response' depends on an array of factors (e.g., presence of imminent danger, level of risk, the number of previous reports, the source of the report, and/or presenting case characteristics such as type of alleged maltreatment and age of the alleged victim). Assignment to the traditional or alternative approach can change based on new information that alters safety threats or levels of risk.

Reports assigned to receive an 'alternative response' are CPS cases and receive the same prompt and active attention as a 'traditional response'. These are not low priority cases; rather they can be served more effectively with a supportive, collaborative approach.

To develop the most appropriate, most effective, and least intrusive response to reports of child abuse or neglect, the legislature authorized a pilot of an 'alternative response' approach to child protective services in a limited number of counties. Wisconsin's 'alternative response' pilot program was launched in July of 2010 in Milwaukee, La Crosse, Marathon, Eau Claire, and Pierce counties. In January, 2012, eight more counties were added: Barron, Chippewa, Dodge, Douglas, Langlade, Sauk, Waushara, and Winnebago counties.

The Department of Children and Families Division of Safety and Permanence collects data related to the impact and effectiveness of the alternative response pilot. The initial results of that data collection were reported to the Legislature in July of 2012.

Key Terms
This section provides a brief review of key CPS terms. Further contextual understanding of these terms can be gained by reading the narrative in each section of this report.

Alleged Maltreater: A person, in a screened-in referral, who is asserted to have committed one or more maltreatment acts against one or more children.

Alleged Victim: A child with one or more maltreatment allegations in a screened-in referral that have not yet been assessed.

Child Victimization Rate: The number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment out of a population of 1,000 children. The child victimization rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment by Wisconsin's total child population.

CPS Agency: The county social or human service department or the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare responsible for addressing concerns related to child safety in the home for families who come to the attention of these agencies.

CPS Report: Each child identified in a screened-in referral as an alleged victim of maltreatment or threatened maltreatment is considered one CPS report. One CPS report can have multiple allegations involving the same child.

Impending Danger: A foreseeable state of danger in which family behaviors, attitudes, motives, emotions and/or situations pose a threat which may not be currently active, but can be anticipated to have severe effects on a child at any time in the near future and requires safety intervention.

Initial Assessment: A comprehensive assessment conducted in response to reports of alleged child maltreatment. A CPS Initial Assessment is completed in order to: assess and analyze present and impending danger threats to child safety; take action, when necessary to control threats to child safety; determine the need for CPS Ongoing Services (court-ordered or voluntary); determine whether maltreatment occurred; and assist families in identifying useful community resources. The term CPS Initial Assessment includes the CPS investigation process as defined in s. 48.981(3)(c), Wis. Stats.

Initial Assessment Disposition: The action taken by the CPS agency on the family's case (e.g. case opened for CPS services, case closed, etc.) as a result of a decision regarding child safety and the Initial Assessment finding.

Initial Assessment Finding: The overall maltreatment finding for the family, upon completion of the CPS Initial Assessment, of whether abuse was substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unable to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report - unsubstantiated.

Maltreater: A person, who after the CPS Initial Assessment of a screened-in referral, has had at least one allegation of child maltreatment found to be substantiated by the CPS agency.

Maltreatment Allegation: An assertion of one type of child abuse or neglect involving one or more alleged maltreater(s) for a single alleged victim. For the purposes of this report, maltreatment allegations are one of four types: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, or emotional abuse.

Maltreatment Finding: The CPS agency's determination of whether a maltreatment allegation has occurred or not (substantiated or unsubstantiated). If critical sources are unavailable for interview and it is impossible to make a finding, the maltreatment finding is, "not able to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report – unsubstantiated."

Present Danger Threats: An immediate, significant and clearly observable family condition that is actively occurring or 'in process' of occurring at the point of contact with a family and will likely result in severe harm to a child.

Reporter: Person who contacts a CPS agency with information regarding alleged maltreatment of a child or children.

Safety Assessment and Analysis: Information gathered by the agency during the CPS Initial Assessment and throughout the life of the case pertaining to whether the conditions present in the home make the child/children living in the home safe or unsafe. The results of the safety assessment and a safety analysis of the family environment are used to inform the safety decision.

Safety Decision: The CPS agency's determination of whether a child is safe or unsafe based on the safety assessment and analysis. If the home is unsafe, the CPS agency implements a safety plan to assure the child is safe and protected. If the home is safe, the CPS agency may refer the family for voluntary CPS services or other community services, as needed.

Screened-in Referral: One or more allegations of child maltreatment in the referral (which may include one or more children in a family) that have been deemed as rising to the level of maltreatment or threat of maltreatment as defined by Wisconsin statutes and therefore must be assessed.

Screened-out Referral: All allegations in the referral are deemed as not rising to the level of maltreatment or threat of maltreatment as defined by Wisconsin statutes. No further assessment of the allegation is required. The family may be referred for voluntary CPS services or other appropriate community services.

Substantiation: The information gathered during the CPS Initial Assessment provides a preponderance of evidence (that is, the proof shows that the fact sought to be proved is more probable than not) that the maltreatment allegation made in the CPS report or identified during a CPS initial assessment has occurred. In general, a known maltreater is substantiated for the maltreatment; however, an allegation can also be substantiated when the maltreater is unknown or not identified.

Victim: A child who had at least one of the maltreatment allegations found to be substantiated as a result of a CPS initial assessment.

Child Protective Services Process

This section reviews the process counties undertake when they receive an allegation of child abuse and/or neglect. Please refer to **Appendix C** for a diagram of this process.

Child Protective Services - Access

As shown in Table 1, during calendar year 2012, CPS agencies received a total of 70,266 referrals; 43,957 of these were screened-out and 26,309 were screened-in. All screened-in referrals were subsequently assessed by the CPS agency, and are the subject of the next section of this report, CPS initial assessment. **Appendix E** shows a breakdown of referrals and screening decisions by county for calendar year 2012. Appendix E also shows screening decisions made on non-CPS reports (service referrals) by county.

Table 1	Statewide Referrals and Screening Decisions, 2012				
	Number of Referrals	**Screened-out Referrals**	**Percent Screened-out**	**Screened-in Referrals**	**Percent Screened-in**
State Total	70,266	43,957	63%	26,309	37%

A CPS report is created for each child who is identified in a screened-in referral as an alleged victim of child maltreatment or threatened maltreatment. The number of screened-in referrals (26,309) is smaller than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (39,460) because one referral may include information about multiple children and each child in the referral is counted as a unique CPS report. For example, a referral from a community reporter may allege maltreatment against three children in a family. For purposes of this report, the CPS agency received one referral through the reporter's phone contact with the CPS county agency; however, three CPS reports were created as there were three children who each had one or more maltreatment allegations.

Table 2, below, shows the number of CPS maltreatment reports per 1,000 children in Wisconsin during calendar year 2012. Out of a population of 1,000 Wisconsin children, approximately 29.9 children were involved in a report of alleged maltreatment in 2012. **Appendix F** lists the total number of CPS reports and CPS reports per 1,000 children by county during 2012.

Table 2	CPS Maltreatment Reports per 1,000 Children, 2012[1,2]			
	Child Population (Ages 0-17)	**Screened-in Referrals**	**Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports**	**CPS Reports per 1,000 Children[1]**
State Total	1,317,557	26,309	39,460	29.9

[1] – There are 33,289 unique children included in these 39,460 CPS maltreatment reports. The estimation of CPS reports by child population is based on the total number of CPS reports.
[2] – **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2012 Easy Access Population Profile
http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Figure 1 displays the total number of CPS maltreatment reports received by CPS agencies from 2003 through 2012. The number of CPS maltreatment reports has fluctuated between approximately 38,000 and 42,500 reports over this time period. Overall there was a 2.5 percent decline in CPS maltreatment reports over the past 10 years. The CPS reporting rate has remained fairly constant over the last five years at approximately 30 out of 1,000 children in Wisconsin involved in a CPS report of alleged maltreatment in a given year.

Figure 1   Total Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports Statewide, 2003-2012
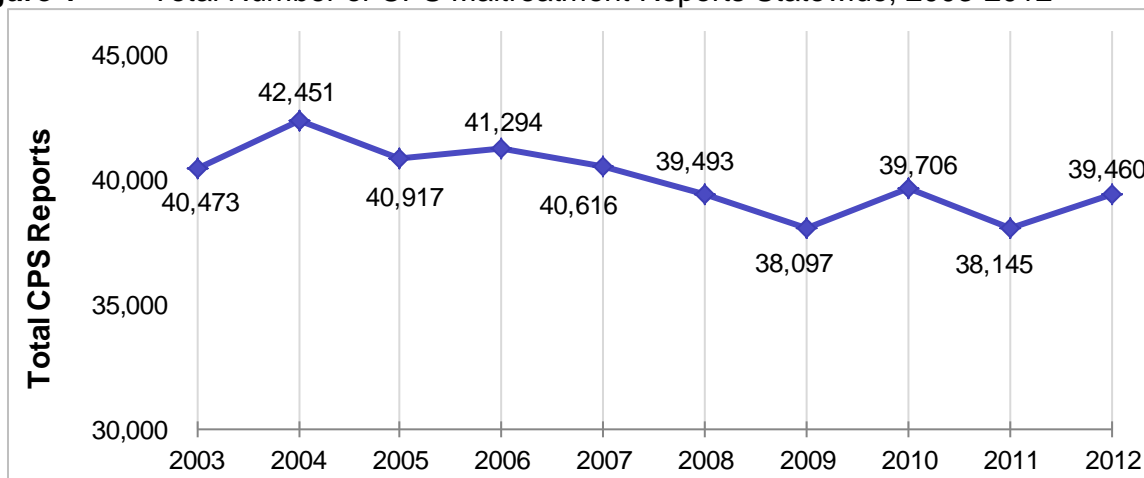
Child Protective Services - Initial Assessment

The primary purpose of the CPS initial assessment is to assure the child's safety and determine whether the child and family are in need of any services to help keep the child safe. The CPS initial assessment process does not result in establishing legal culpability – instead the case is referred to law enforcement and possibly the courts for that purpose. The CPS initial assessment must be conducted in accordance with the Child Protective Service Access and Initial Assessment Standards and these standards recognize that the CPS role must differ in cases of familial and non-familial maltreatment.

In cases of maltreatment involving primary caretakers, the CPS initial assessment includes an interview with and observation of the child, a visit to the family home, an interview with any siblings and an interview with the child's caregiver(s). Interviews may also be conducted with other persons that have contact with the child or family. Decisions that must be made during the CPS initial assessment include: whether the child is safe; whether maltreatment occurred; who the maltreater(s) was (if they can be identified), and whether the family is in need of services to assure the safety of the child. Many elements enter into the decision-making process including: the child's ability to function and communicate; parent/caregiver protective capacities; physical evidence; overall family functioning; and the absence or presence of stressful family circumstances.

Upon completion of a CPS initial assessment, the agency must determine whether child maltreatment has occurred. Initial assessment findings for allegations where maltreatment has occurred are either 'substantiated' or 'unsubstantiated'. Additionally, a third finding may be used: "not able to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report – unsubstantiated". This finding is to be used only when the agency is unable to locate critical

family members or others involved in the report, making it impossible to gather the information needed to make a determination.

Substantiated cases refer only to cases in which CPS staff determine, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that child maltreatment has occurred. A preponderance of evidence is a lower standard of evidence than that needed for proof in juvenile or criminal court procedures. The agency may also determine that maltreatment has occurred without identifying a particular person that has maltreated or will maltreat a child. Therefore, the agency has the authority to respond to children in need of protection or services even when a specific maltreater cannot be positively identified. In all cases, a substantiated maltreatment finding is not necessary for a family to be offered services.

Alternative response assessments do not result in a substantiation or unsubstantiation. Rather, these assessments result in findings of either 'services needed' or 'services not needed', depending on the result of the assessment. No data is presented on alternative response findings below because not all counties participate in these assessments, and there is not enough data to report.

During the CPS initial assessment, the CPS agency must also assess whether the child or children in the home are in danger of child maltreatment. If the child or children are unsafe, regardless of whether there is a substantiation decision, the CPS agency must create a safety plan to control identified threats to child safety. The safety decision and services offered to the family as a result of the CPS initial assessment are the focus of the section of this report entitled 'Services to Families'.

Table 3 shows the statewide CPS initial assessment workload for calendar year 2012. The number of CPS initial assessments (24,953) is less than the number of children listed in maltreatment reports (33,289) because one CPS initial assessment is completed per family. The number of CPS initial assessments (24,953) is less than the number of CPS maltreatment reports (39,460) in Table 2 because multiple maltreatment reports containing different maltreatment allegations for a child may be assessed during one CPS initial assessment. Also, there are more maltreatment allegations (44,228) than children listed in maltreatment reports (33,289) and CPS initial assessments (24,953) because maltreatment allegations are counted for each instance of maltreatment for an alleged victim. As children may have multiple allegations of maltreatment, and as one initial assessment may assess multiple allegations, these figures will always be less than the total number of maltreatment allegations.

Table 3	CPS Initial Assessment Workload, 2012
Number of CPS Initial Assessments	24,953
Related to →	44,228 Maltreatment Allegations
Involving →	33,289 Children in Maltreatment Reports

Appendix G shows the number of CPS initial assessments completed by each county during 2012.

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Table 4 shows the statewide maltreatment substantiation rate (13 percent) for calendar year 2012. The maltreatment substantiation rate is the proportion of maltreatment allegations that were found to be substantiated after the conclusion of the CPS initial assessment. The substantiation rate is calculated by dividing all substantiated maltreatment allegations for calendar year 2012 by the total number of CPS reports. **Appendix G** shows the substantiation rate by county for 2012.

Table 4   Statewide Maltreatment Substantiation Rate, 2012

	Number of CPS Maltreatment Reports	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
State Total	39,460	5,060	13%

Table 5 shows the child victimization rate for calendar year 2012. The child victimization rate is the number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment out of a population of 1,000 children. The child victimization rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unique children who were victims of substantiated maltreatment by Wisconsin's total child population. Please note that of these 4,537 child victims, 451 children were victims of two or more substantiated instances of maltreatment. Table 5 also represents a change in calculation from prior year's reports which were based on a duplicated child count. **Appendix H** shows the child victimization rate for 2012, by county.

Table 5   Statewide Unique Child Victimization Rate, 2012[1]

	Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Number of Unique Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Children
State Total	1,317,557	4,537	3.4

[1] – **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2012 Easy Access Population Profile
http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Figure 2 depicts the trend in substantiation rates in Wisconsin from 2003 through 2012. Here we see that the overall maltreatment substantiation rate appears to be relatively steady from 2003 to 2005, declines from 2006 through 2010, and is relatively steady from 2010 to 2012. The marked decline in the substantiation rate between calendar year 2005 and subsequent calendar year periods was likely driven by 2005 Wisconsin Act 232, made effective on October 1, 2006, which eliminated the requirement that CPS agencies complete a CPS initial assessment in situations where the alleged maltreater is not a caregiver for the children. While an initial assessment is no longer required in these situations, the instance may still be referred to law enforcement and the family may be offered services. Due to this law change, there was a significant decline in the number of non-caregiver CPS initial assessments in 2007. Non-caregivers, such as peers, family friends, or strangers, tend to comprise a significant proportion of sexual abuse cases. As these cases no longer went

through initial assessment, this affected the number of sexual abuse substantiations, which declined by 56 percent from 2006 to 2012.

Figure 2   Statewide Maltreatment Substantiation Rates, 2003-2012
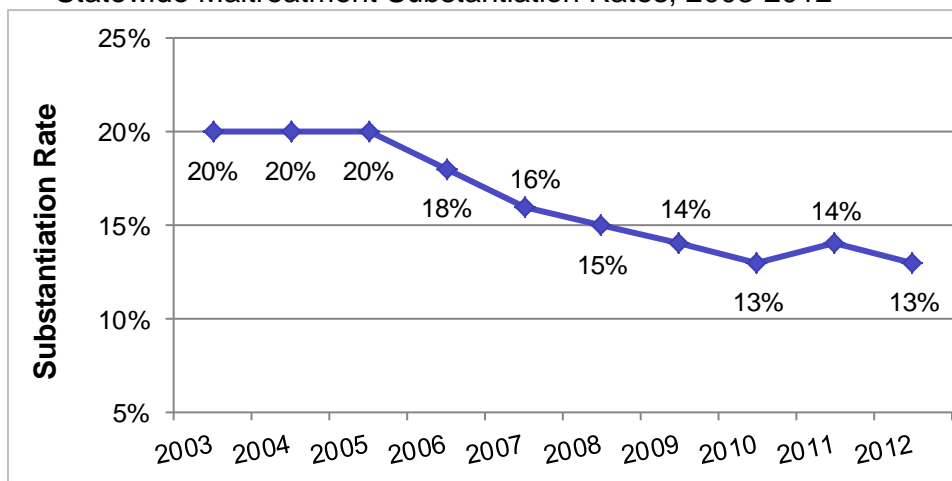
Figure 3 displays the child victimization rate in Wisconsin over a five year period. In prior reports children substantiated more than one time were counted multiple times in the victimization rates, but beginning with 2011 child victim counts were unduplicated. The decline in the victimization rate from 2006 to 2007 was impacted by a policy change in the new Access and Initial Assessment Standards released in September 2007, where the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation and finding was removed as a maltreatment finding. The full effect of this legislative change can be seen in the 2008 and 2009 data.

Figure 3   Statewide Victimization Rates per 1,000 Children, 2008-2012
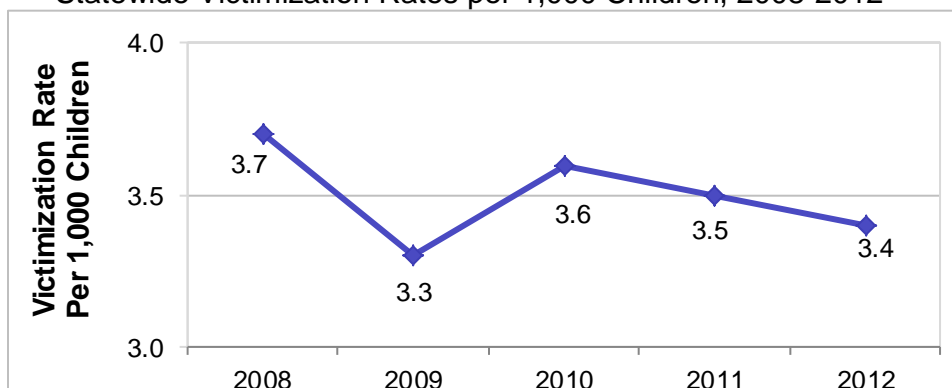
Table 6 examines maltreatment allegations by maltreatment type (neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse) and maltreatment finding for 2012. For specific allegations of maltreatment, the maltreatment finding may be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or not able to locate sources of information and/or subjects of the report – unsubstantiated. **Appendix I** shows a county-by county breakdown by maltreatment allegation type and finding.

Table 6   Total Maltreatment Allegations by Type and Finding, 2012[1]

Maltreatment Type	Maltreatment Finding			
	S	U	N	Total
Neglect	2,773	18,577	559	21,909
Physical Abuse	975	10,631	190	11,796
Sexual Abuse	1,256	4,616	142	6,014
Emotional Abuse	56	815	14	885
Total	**5,060**	**34,639**	**905**	**40,604**[1]

S=Substantiated   U=Unsubstantiated   **N= Not Able to Locate Information Sources/Report Subjects - Unsubstantiated**

[1] - The total number of maltreatment findings presented above does not include the 3,624 maltreatment findings of services needed and services not needed associated with alternative response assessments.

Figure 4 shows the maltreatment findings from all CPS initial assessments by maltreatment type for calendar year 2012. The figure displays the maltreatment types with the most to least allegations from left to right. Thus, (1) neglect is the most alleged type of maltreatment, followed by (2) physical abuse, (3) sexual abuse, and (4) emotional abuse. The figure also shows the maltreatment type with the most substantiations as (1) neglect, followed by (2) sexual abuse, (3) physical abuse, and (4) emotional abuse.

Figure 4   Maltreatment Findings by Maltreatment Type, 2012
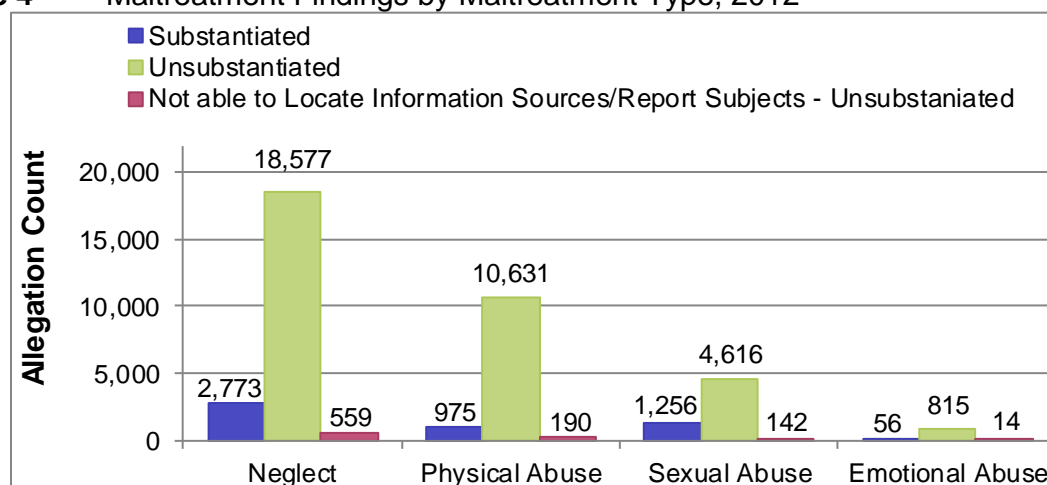
Figure 5 shows percentages of substantiated maltreatment findings by type. More than half of substantiated allegations are neglect allegations. Sexual abuse and physical abuse make up 25 percent and 19 percent of substantiations respectively. Emotional abuse accounts for one percent of all substantiations.

Figure 5   Maltreatment Substantiations by Maltreatment Type, 2012
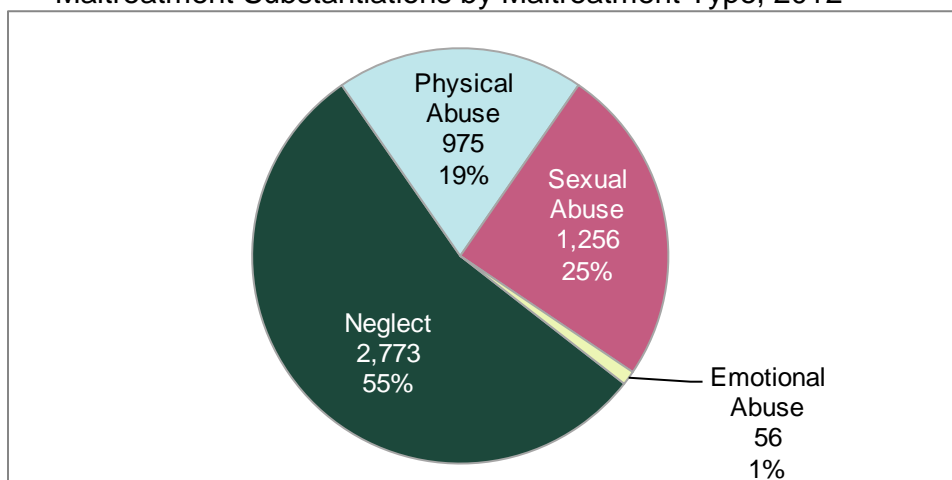
Table 7 displays the percentage of maltreatment allegation substantiations by the type of maltreatment experienced. The figures behind these substantiation rates can be found in Table 6, which displays the total allegation and substantiation counts. To determine the substantiation rate by maltreatment type, the substantiation count for that type of maltreatment is divided by the total number of allegations for that maltreatment. For example, the physical abuse maltreatment substantiation percent was calculated by dividing the total number of substantiated physical abuse allegations (975) by the total number of physical abuse allegations (11,796). **Appendix J** shows the substantiation percent within maltreatment type by county for 2012.

Table 7   Statewide Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type, 2012

	Neglect Substantiation Rate	Physical Abuse Substantiation Rate	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Rate	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Rate
State Total	13%	8%	21%	6%

The following figures (Figures 6-9) depict the maltreatment findings for each maltreatment type for 2008 through 2012. Overall, neglect allegations have decreased across this timespan, and neglect substantiations have decreased by nine percent in the past five years. Changes in Wisconsin's data entry system and the addition of alternative response as an initial assessment disposition have impacted usage of neglect allegations and substantiations.   Please refer to **Appendix D** for further information regarding data interpretation.

The number of physical abuse allegations and substantiations have overall declined from 2008 to 2012, exhibiting an eight percent decline in allegations and a 17 percent decline in substantiations over this time period.

The number of sexual abuse allegations have declined 11 percent from 2008 – 2012. During this same timeframe, the number of sexual abuse substantiations has steadily declined for a total decrease of 21 percent.

Emotional abuse allegations have remained relatively stable from 2008 to 2012, but the number of substantiations over this time period have increased.

Figure 6   Neglect Allegation Findings, 2008-2012
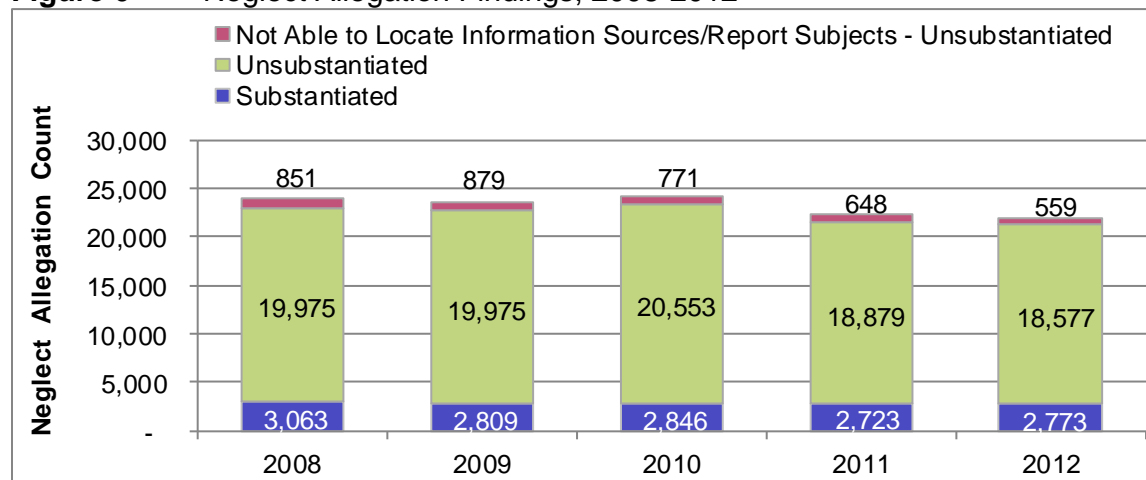
Figure 7   Physical Abuse Allegation Findings, 2008-2012
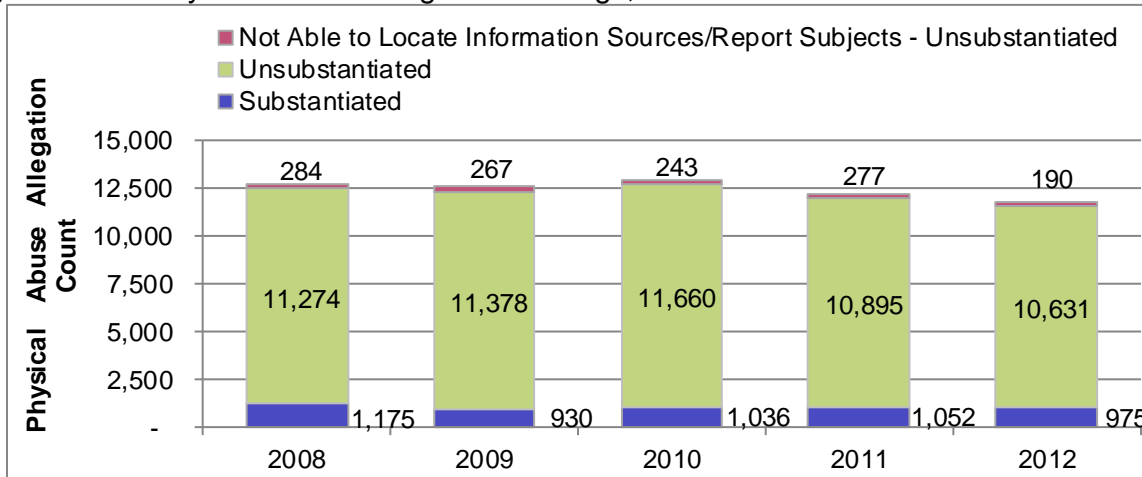
Figure 8   Sexual Abuse Allegation Findings, 2008-2012
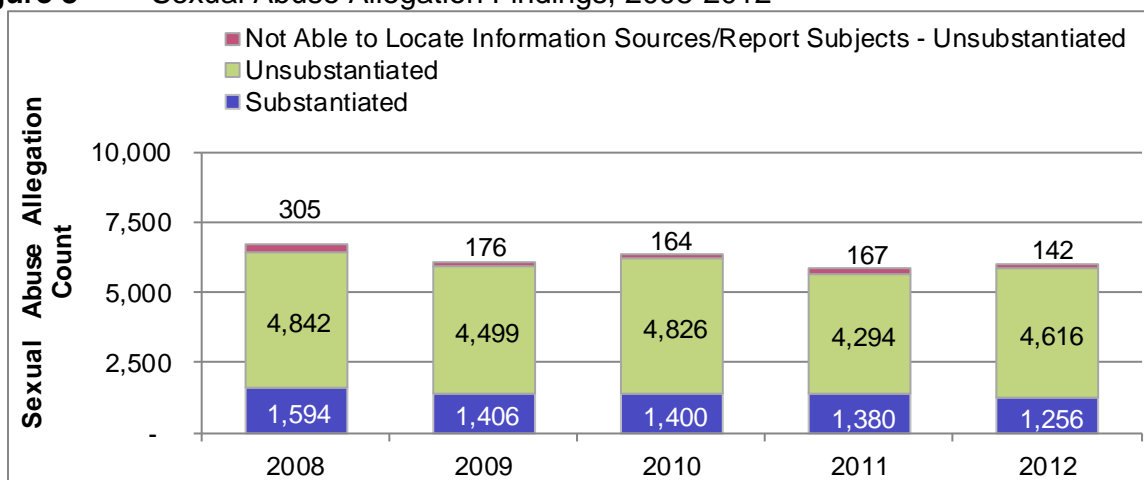
Figure 9   Emotional Abuse Allegation Findings, 2008-2012
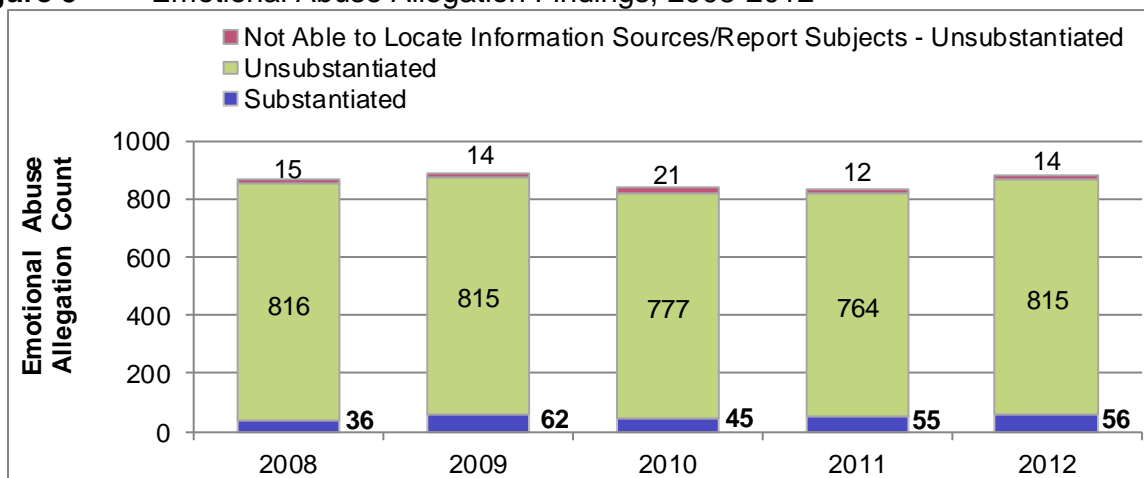
Reporters

Reporters are persons who contact CPS agencies with information regarding alleged maltreatment of a child. This section reflects data on the reporters who made the reports received by CPS agencies (both screened-in and screened-out referrals) during calendar year 2012.

Reporter's Relationship to Alleged Child Victim

Certain individuals whose employment brings them into contact with children are required by law to report any suspected child maltreatment seen in the course of their professional duties. These individuals are referred to as mandated reporters. However, anyone who suspects a child is being maltreated may make such a report. Persons making referrals in good faith are immune from criminal or civil liability. Wisconsin's CPS delivery system requires any concerned individual to report suspected child maltreatment directly to the local CPS agency or law enforcement. Please refer to **Appendix M** for a list of where to report in your area. Any referral of alleged child maltreatment received by law enforcement officials must subsequently be referred to the local CPS agency.

More information about reporting suspected child maltreatment is available at the following website: http://www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/children/CPS/index.HTM.

Table 8 displays the count of all screened-in and screened-out referrals by the type of reporter during calendar year 2012. The table lists the reporter types in descending order from the most frequent reporters to the least frequent reporters.

Table 8   Referrals (Screened-in and Screened-out) by Reporter's Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim, 2012[1]

Reporter	Count of Referrals	Percent of Total Referrals
Educational Personnel	12,370	18%
Legal/Law Enforcement	11,165	16%
Social Service Worker	9,564	14%
Parent of Child Victim	7,693	11%
Anonymous/Not Documented	6,928	10%
Other	4,943	7%
Mental Health Professional	4,930	7%
Relative	4,616	7%
Medical Personnel	3,691	5%
Neighbor/Friend	2,524	4%
Child Care Provider	1,005	1%
Other Caregiver of Child Victim	565	1%
Child Victim	244	< 1%
Maltreater	28	< 1%
State Total	70,266	100%

[1]   - For purposes of this report, all reporters have been condensed into categories.

Table 9 shows the types of maltreatment allegations that were screened-in for a CPS initial assessment by reporter type. The number of allegations (44,228) exceeds the total number of screened-in referrals (26,309) because reporters may have made more than one allegation of maltreatment per child in the screened-in CPS report. The reporters are listed in descending order, from the reporters who made the most maltreatment allegations to those who made the least maltreatment allegations.

Table 9   Total Maltreatment Allegations (Screened-in Referrals Only) by Reporter's Relationship to the Alleged Child Victim, 2012[1]

Mandated Reporter	Reporter Category	Maltreatment Allegation Type				
		Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	State Total
Yes	Legal/Law Enforcement	4,733	1,878	1,333	157	8,101
Yes	Social Service Worker	3,530	1,897	957	97	6,481
Yes	Educational Personnel	2,274	3,241	744	164	6,423
No	Parent of Child Victim	1,980	897	621	118	3,616
No	Relative	2,649	597	273	90	3,609
No	Other	1,999	776	364	49	3,188
No	Anonymous	1,914	475	132	41	2,562
No	Neighbor/Friend	1,848	411	123	53	2,435
No	Not Documented	1,313	650	323	55	2,341
Yes	Mental Health Professional	764	754	657	90	2,265
Yes	Medical Personnel	1,064	671	374	37	2,146
Yes	Child Care Provider	168	299	67	6	540
No	Other Caregiver of Child Victim	197	76	78	6	357
No	Child Victim	71	42	21	16	150
No	Maltreater	5	6	3	-	14
	State Total	24,509	12,670	6,070	979	44,228

[1] – For purposes of this report, all mandated reporter professions have been condensed into categories.

Figure 10 shows total maltreatment allegations (screened-in referrals only) made by mandated versus non-mandated reporters by the maltreatment type alleged. As shown in Table 9, the 'mandated reporter' category includes legal/law enforcement personnel, social service workers, educational personnel, medical personnel, mental health workers, and child care providers (a full list of mandated reporters by professions is found in s. 48.981(2) Wis. Stats., or visit http://www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/children/CPS/progserv/manrpts.HTM. All other reporter categories are considered non-mandated.

Mandated reporters made more total allegations than non-mandated reporters and accounted for the majority of each type of allegation.

Figure 10   Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type (Screened-in Referrals Only), Mandated versus Non-Mandated Reporters, 2012
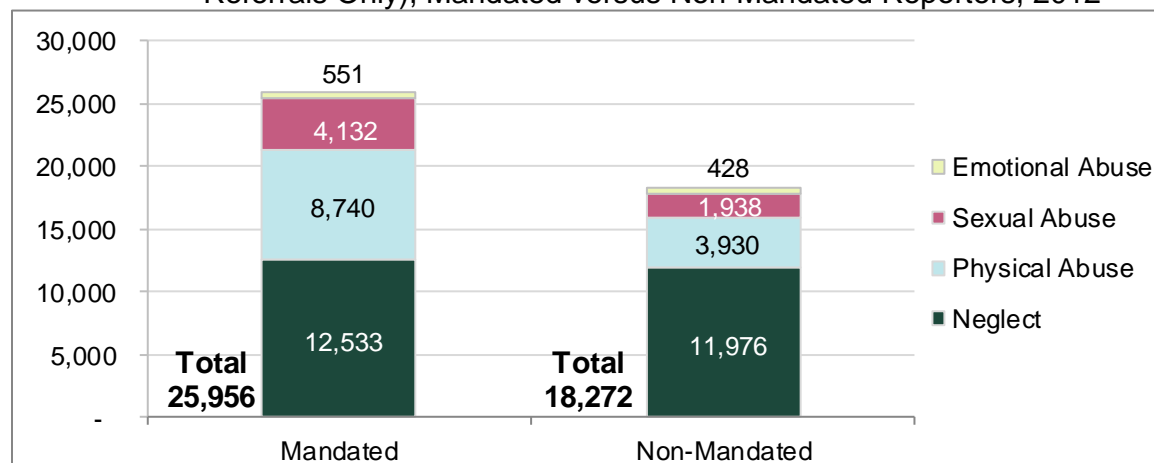
Reporter's Allegations and Subsequent Findings

This section examines screened-in maltreatment allegations reporters made during calendar year 2012 which were found through the CPS agency initial assessment to be substantiated instances of child maltreatment.

Figure 11 compares the percentage of substantiated maltreatment allegations by type as compared to total maltreatment allegations reported by mandated and non-mandated reporters. The total number of maltreatment allegations by type can be seen in Table 6.

Across all categories of maltreatment, mandated reporters were found to have a higher percentage of allegation substantiations after CPS initial assessment than non-mandated reporters' maltreatment allegations. This higher percentage of substantiation is likely due to the fact that mandated reporters are in general more educated on child maltreatment reporting protocol, and so they are less likely to report situations that do not meet the definition of child maltreatment than non-mandated reporters.

Figure 11   Percentage of Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations by Type, Reported by Mandated and Non-Mandated Reporters, 2012
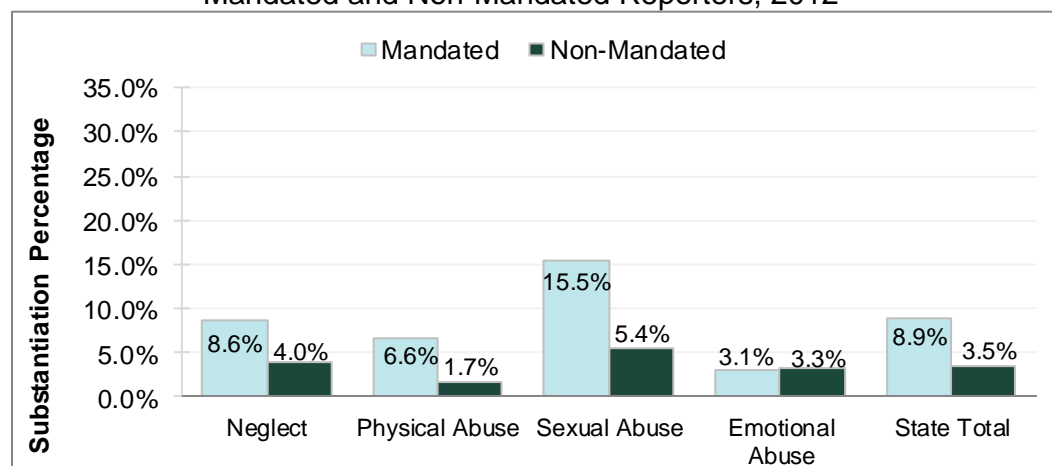
Victims

A child is considered a maltreatment victim when the CPS agency identifies that at least one maltreatment allegation was found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS initial assessment. Therefore, if a child is a victim of substantiated neglect and physical abuse in the same CPS initial assessment, he/she is counted as a victim once. If the same child was involved in two or more CPS initial assessments (for example, one in January and one in October), in which he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment allegation, the child is counted only once for the state rate but may factor into the abuse victimization rates of multiple counties. Based on this method, there were 4,537 victims of substantiated maltreatment in 2012.

Characteristics of Maltreated Children

Gender

Figure 12 displays calendar year 2012 victims by gender. In 2012, more females were the victims of child maltreatment than were males, likely due to the fact that they suffer higher rates of sexual abuse than males.

Figure 12   Gender of Unique Child Maltreatment Victims, 2012
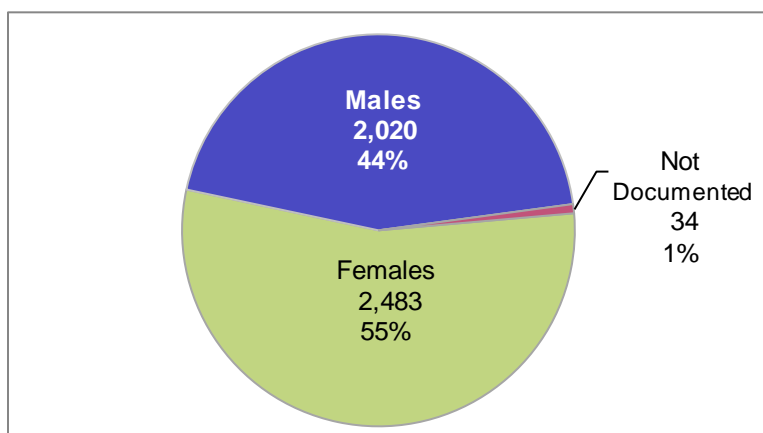
Table 10 displays the child victimization rate by gender for calendar year 2012. The victimization rate by gender is calculated by dividing the number of unique female victims in 2012 by the Wisconsin female child population (ages 0-17), and by dividing the number of unique male victims in 2012 by the Wisconsin child male population (ages 0-17). In 2012, females comprised a disproportionate share of the victims given their number in the Wisconsin child population.

Table 10   Child Victimization Rate by Gender, 2012[1, 2]

Gender	Child Population (Ages 0-17)	Count of Victims	Child Victims Per 1,000 Children
Females	643,483	2,483	3.9
Males	674,074	2,020	3.0
Total	1,317,557	4,537	3.4

[1] – Thirty-four victims are missing from the gender counts because their gender was not reported.
[2] – **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2012 Easy Access Population Profile
        http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Age

Figure 13 displays the count of victims by age range for calendar year 2012. In 2012, the <1-3 age group accounted for the largest number of victims and 55 percent of victims were under the age of 8. These proportions have been stable over time.

Figure 13   Age Range of Unique Child Maltreatment Victims, 2012[1]
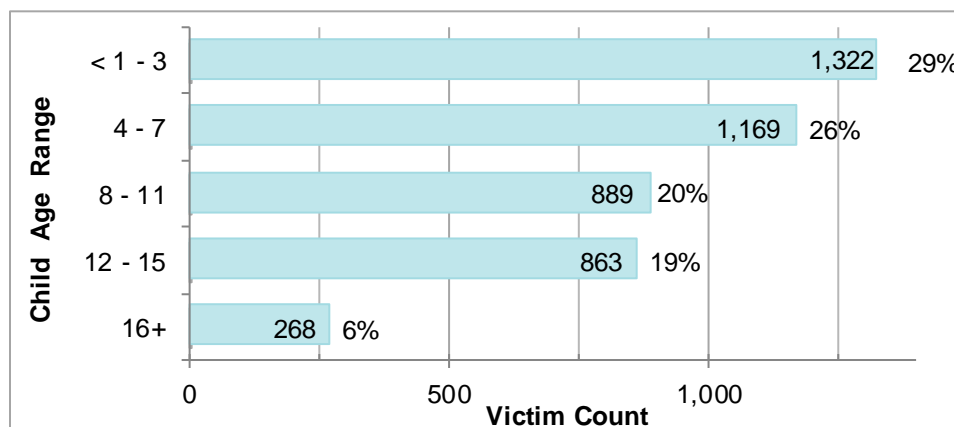
[1] – Twenty-six child maltreatment victims are excluded from this chart due to unreported age, and makeup less than one percent of the total child maltreatment victims.

Figure 14 displays the child maltreatment victimization rate by age and gender for calendar year 2012. This victimization rate is calculated by dividing the number of 2012 unique child victims of each gender and age group by the respective number of children in the state's population of the same gender and age group. In the younger age groups, males and females are victimized at similar rates. However, while the male victimization rate falls as boys age, the female victimization rate remains relatively steady.

Figure 14   Child Maltreatment Victimization Rate by Age and Gender, 2012[1]
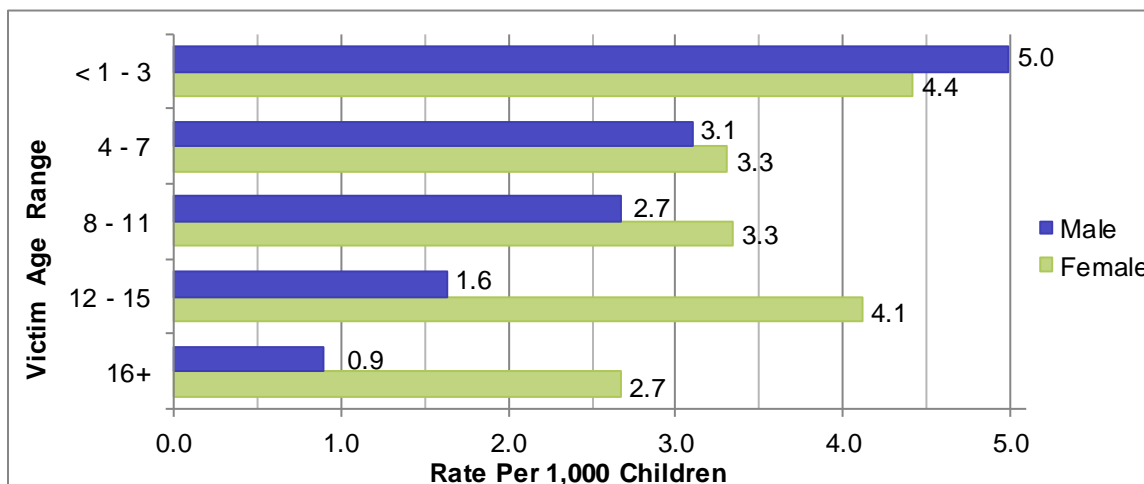
To understand why female victimization rates remain relatively stable across age ranges while the male victimization rates fall, please refer to Figure 15 and 16 below. Figure 15 displays the number of substantiated maltreatment allegations, by victim age range, for female victims. Figure 16 provides the same information for male victims. The 2,483 female victims experienced 2,749 maltreatment substantiations, while the 2,020 male victims experienced 2,255 maltreatment substantiations. In comparing Figure 15 and 16, a greater rate of female victimization among the two older age ranges is seen and is due to females experiencing significantly greater instances of substantiated sexual abuse than their male counterparts. This is especially true within the 12-15 age range where females have 6.6 times the substantiation rate as males of their same age. A comparison of these figures also shows that males are on average physically abused at greater rates than females, and are abused at twice the level of females in the 4-7 age range. Neglect declines with age for both males and females.

Figure 15 Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Female Victims, 2012[1]
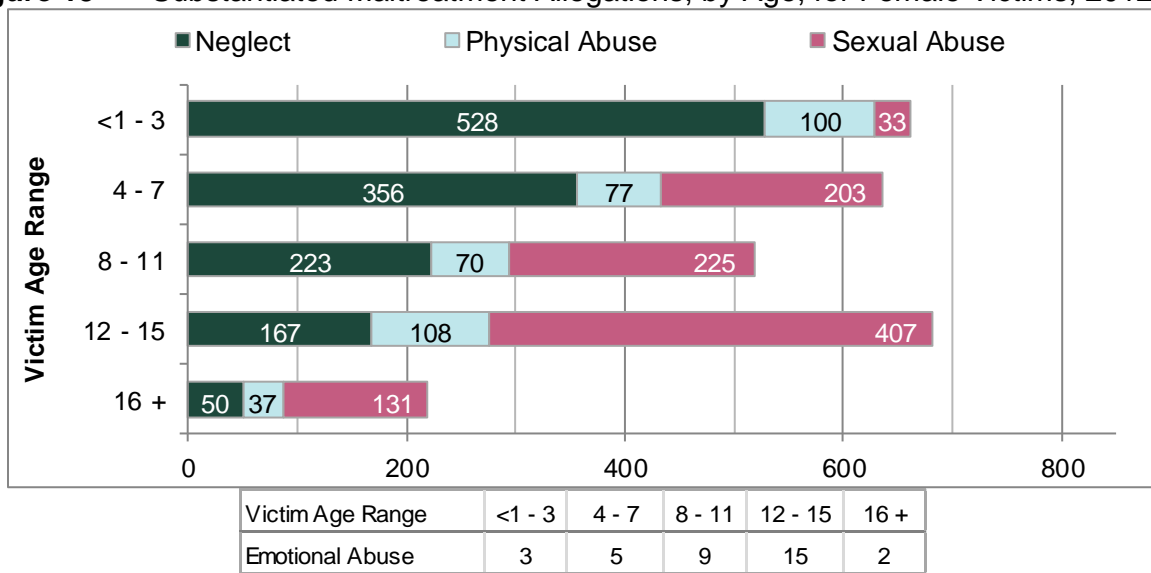
Victim Age Range	<1 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 +
Emotional Abuse	3	5	9	15	2

[1] – Figure 15 and 16 do not include the 56 maltreatment substantiations with an undocumented gender and/or age value.

Figure 16 Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations, by Age, for Male Victims, 2012[1]
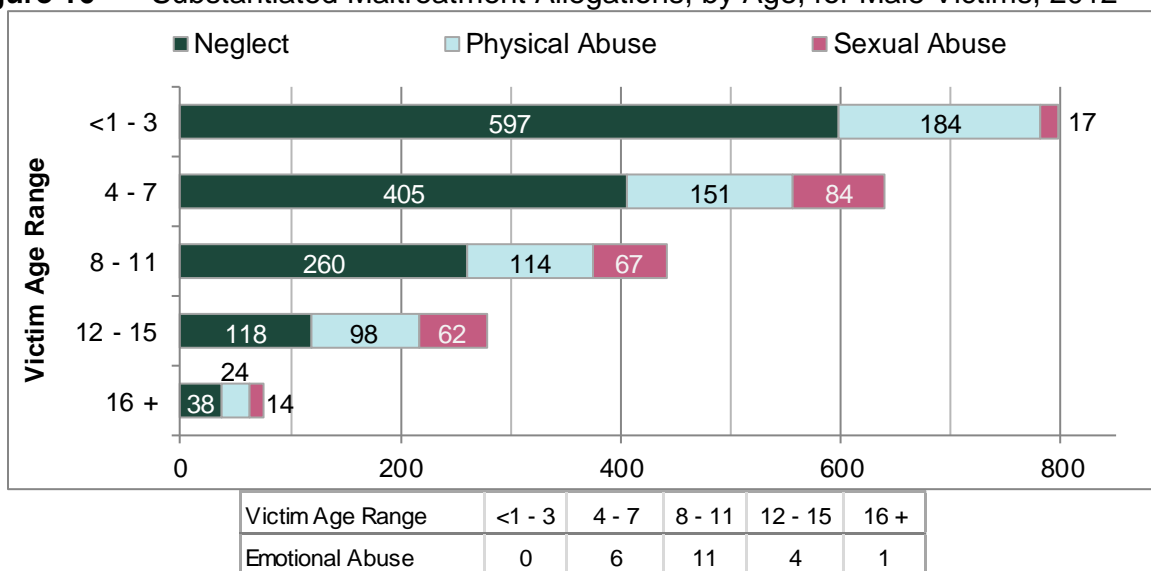
Victim Age Range	<1 - 3	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 15	16 +
Emotional Abuse	0	6	11	4	1

[1] – Figure 15 and 16 do not include the 56 maltreatment substantiations with an undocumented gender and/or age value.

Race and Ethnicity

Figure 17 displays the count and percentage of victims by race for calendar year 2012, as compared to the race of the total Wisconsin child population. African American children and American Indian children are victims of child maltreatment at higher proportions than their comparative share of the general Wisconsin child population.

Figure 17   Victim and Wisconsin Child Population by Race Comparison, 2012[1, 2]
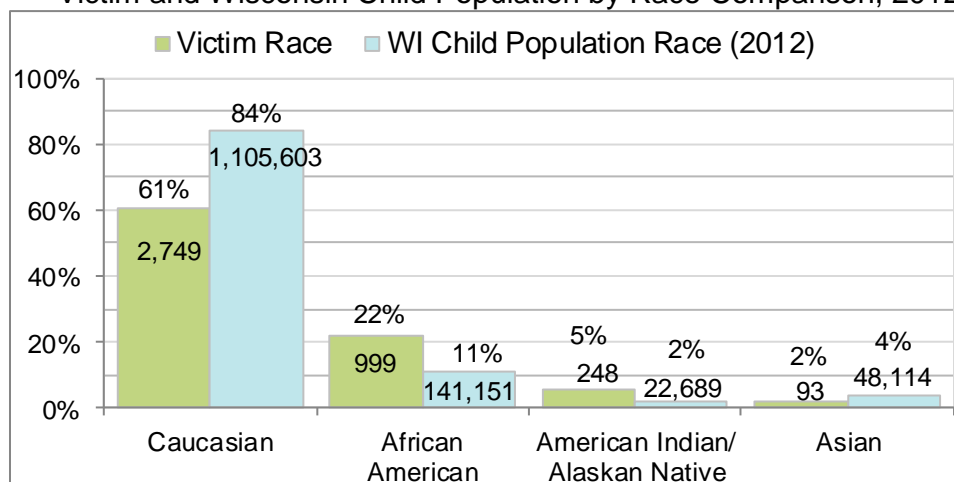
1 – **Population Source:** Easy Access to Juvenile Populations,
    http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55
2 – 441 victims (10 percent) are not depicted above because their race was unknown or not documented. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (7 victims) is not depicted.

Of the 4,537 unique child maltreatment victims, 3,028 victims (67 percent) were identified as not Hispanic/Latino, 416 victims (9 percent) were identified as Hispanic/Latino, and for 1,093 victims (24 percent) the ethnicity was unknown or not documented. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Fatalities

The death of a child is one of the most tragic consequences of child maltreatment. The role of Child Protective Services in the case of a child maltreatment death is to assure the safety of any other children present in the family and to assess the family's need for services. Investigations of child deaths are generally handled by law enforcement agencies. For purposes of this report, the only child fatalities included are child deaths that were associated with a substantiated allegation of maltreatment. County CPS agencies and the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare reported 23 substantiated cases of a child having died from maltreatment in calendar year 2012. Figure 18 shows the count of child fatalities substantiated due to maltreatment from 2003-2012.

Figure 18   Count of Child Fatalities Substantiated as Maltreatment, 2003-2012
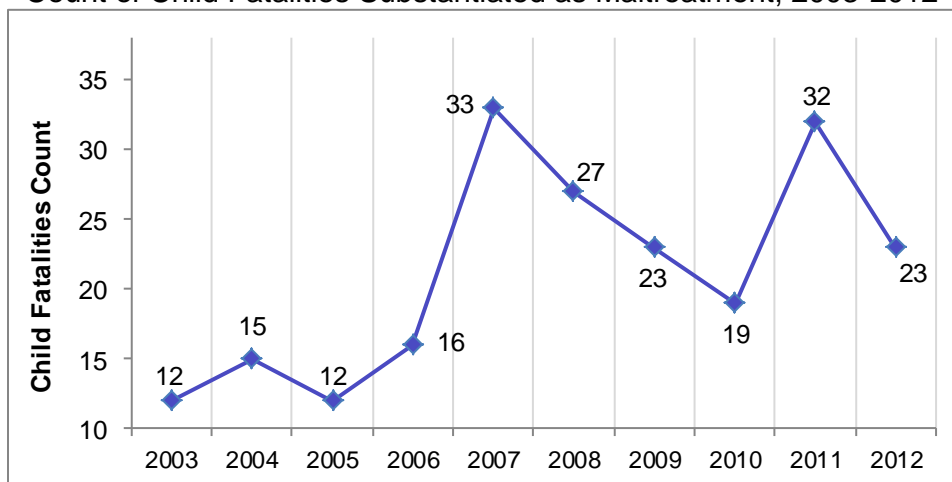
Figure 19 shows the five year trend of child fatalities which were open with the CPS agency at the time of death, and compares this number with the number of children who were receiving CPS services at the time of their death. As seen here, two children were in open cases for child welfare services with the county CPS agency or the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare at the time of their death.

Figure 19   Child Fatalities and Open Case Child Fatalities Comparison, 2008-2012
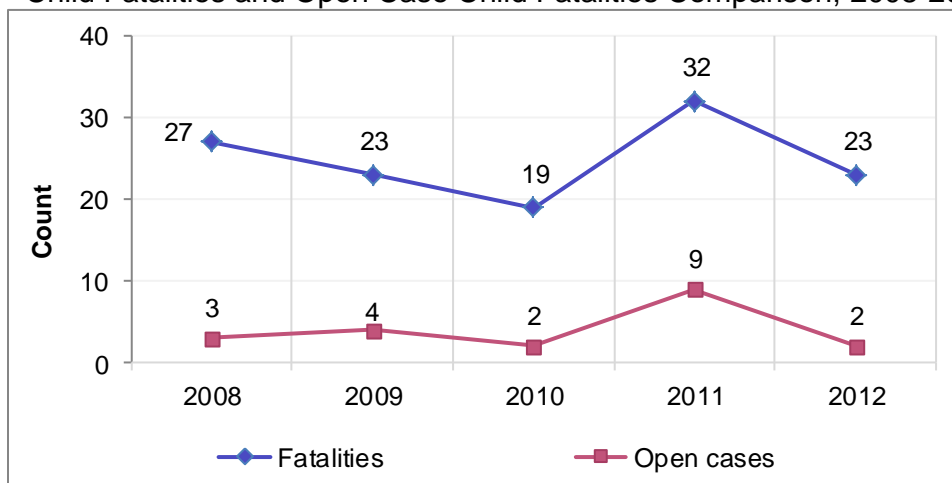
A review of the cases reported by CPS agencies of a child having died from maltreatment during the past five years (2008-2012) highlights trends among child maltreatment fatalities in Wisconsin. First, the majority of children who are victims of maltreatment which result in death are babies or very young children. Of the reported child maltreatment fatalities from 2008-2012, 61 percent of the deaths were children age three or under and 35 percent of the deaths were children under age one.

The majority of maltreaters substantiated for the child's death in 2012 were the biological parent or the parent's partner (88 percent). For the child maltreatment fatalities reported by CPS agencies in 2012, the most frequent maltreater was the biological mother (57 percent), biological father (48 percent), and partner of parent/family friend (22 percent). In cases where the biological mother was substantiated for the child's death, the maltreatment type was predominantly neglect of the child.   In cases where the biological father was substantiated for the child's death, the majority of the time the maltreatment type was physical abuse. Both the average and median age of the known substantiated maltreaters in 2012 was 28 years.

Table 11 provides a summary of child maltreatment fatalities, maltreater information and maltreatment type by county. Of the 23 child maltreatment fatalities in 2012, three were attributable to abusive head trauma or were impacted babies, which are further described on pg. 35. The maltreater who abused the child causing death by abusive head trauma or as an impacted baby is indicated with a double asterisk in the maltreater 'relationship to child' column. The children who had a family with an open child welfare case with a county CPS agency or the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare at the time of the child's death is indicated by a single asterisk in the 'county' column.

Table 11   Profile of Child Fatalities due to Substantiated Abuse, 2012

County	Maltreatment Type	Child Victim			Maltreater			
		Age at Death	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Age	Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Relationship to Child
Brown	Physical Abuse	10	M	Caucasian	46	M	Caucasian	Parent
Brown	Physical Abuse	14	F	Caucasian	46	M	Caucasian	Parent
Burnett	Physical Abuse	< 1	M	American Indian	23	M	American Indian	Parent**
Burnett	Neglect	3	F	Caucasian	33	F	Caucasian	Parent
					42	M	Caucasian	Parent
Dane	Neglect	2	F	Caucasian	34	F	Caucasian	Parent
Dane	Physical Abuse	2	M	Caucasian; Hispanic	30	M	Caucasian; Hispanic	Parent
Fond Du Lac	Neglect	< 1	M	Caucasian	19	M	Caucasian	Parent
					18	F	Caucasian	Parent
Grant	Neglect	8	M	Caucasian	33	M	Caucasian	Partner/Friend of Parent Sharing Dwelling
Juneau	Neglect	< 1	M	Caucasian	39	M	Caucasian	Parent
					29	F	Caucasian	Parent
Kenosha	Neglect	< 1	F	Caucasian	23	F	Caucasian	Parent
Kenosha	Neglect	4	M	Caucasian	31	F	Caucasian	Parent
Lafayette	Physical Abuse	7	M	Caucasian	17	M	Caucasian	Relative/Primary Care Provider
					32	M	Caucasian	Parent
Lafayette	Physical Abuse	5	M	Caucasian	17	M	Caucasian	Relative/Primary Care Provider
					32	M	Caucasian	Parent
Lafayette	Physical Abuse	3	M	Caucasian	17	M	Caucasian	Relative/Primary Care Provider
					32	M	Caucasian	Parent
Menominee	Neglect	1	F	American Indian	20	F	American Indian	Parent
					22	M		Partner/Friend of Parent Sharing Dwelling
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	4	F	Caucasian	U	U	Unknown	Unknown**
Milwaukee	Physical Abuse	5	M	African American; Hispanic	23	M	Caucasian	Partner/Friend of Parent Sharing Dwelling
	Neglect				20	F	Hispanic	Parent
Milwaukee*	Neglect	6	M	Asian	42	M	Asian	Parent
					27	F	Asian	Parent
Monroe	Neglect	< 1	F	Caucasian	21	F	Caucasian	Parent
Sauk	Neglect	< 1	F	African American	24	F	Caucasian	Parent
Sheboygan	Physical Abuse	2	M	Caucasian	28	M	Caucasian	Partner/Friend of Parent Sharing Dwelling**
Washington*	Neglect	3	F	Caucasian	25	F	Caucasian	Parent
					24	M	Caucasian	Partner/Friend of Parent Sharing Dwelling
Waukesha	Physical Abuse	< 1	F	Caucasian	32	F	Caucasian	Parent

F = Female, M = Male, American Indian = American Indian/Alaskan Native, U = Unknown.

*Family was open for child welfare services with the county CPS agency or the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare at the time of the child's death.

**Maltreater substantiated for committing the abuse that led to child's death by abusive head trauma or as an impacted baby.

Abusive Head Trauma and Impacted Babies

2005 Wisconsin Act 165 amended state statutes by creating provisions for the training of individuals who care for or supervise children under age 5 on shaken baby syndrome and impacted babies. Shaken Baby Syndrome is defined as, "a severe form of brain injury that occurs when an infant or young child is shaken forcibly enough to cause the brain to rebound against his or her skull." [Ref. s. 253.15(1)(f), Stats.] Impacted Baby is defined as, "an infant or young child who suffers death or great bodily harm as a result of being thrown against a surface, hard or soft." [Ref. s. 253.15(1)(d), Wis. Stats.] The term 'Abusive Head Trauma' encapsulates all descriptions of shaken baby syndrome, cranial cerebral trauma or injury, subdural hemorrhage/hematoma, retinal hemorrhage, traumatic brain injury, and blunt force head trauma.

In 2012, there were 112 maltreatment allegations where one of the abusive head trauma and impacted baby related diagnoses was used to describe the maltreatment allegation for children ages 0-4 years. Please note that a direct comparison with 2011 figures are not possible as the 2011 figures are for children ages 0-5 years. Of the 112 allegations made in 2012, 46 (41 percent), were found to be substantiated upon completion of the CPS initial assessment, representing the same number of child victims. Of these substantiated victims, 25 (54 percent) were male and 19 (41 percent) were female (two victims had no recorded gender). Eighty percent of the substantiated victims (37) were age one or under. The maltreater was the child's biological parent in 41 percent of the cases.

Maltreaters

A person is considered a maltreater when the CPS agency, after completing the CPS initial assessment, identifies the person as having committed one or more types of child maltreatment. A person is counted as a maltreater once per CPS initial assessment no matter how many substantiated maltreatment types he/she has committed. Likewise, a maltreater is counted only once if he/she is involved in two or more separate CPS initial assessments in which he/she had at least one substantiated maltreatment finding during the calendar year (for example, one in January and one in October).   Please note that in previous years, maltreaters were counted multiple times if they had two or more separate CPS initial assessments, and therefore the number of unique maltreaters will not be directly comparable to last year's figures.

Based on this method, in calendar year 2012 there were 3,544 unique maltreaters of substantiated child maltreatment. There are fewer unique maltreaters than unique victims (4,537) and unique instances of substantiated abuse (5,060) because some maltreaters were found to have maltreated more than one child, and/or to have committed multiple instances of abuse.

The CPS agency may also designate that a maltreatment type is substantiated for a child without identifying the maltreater, for example if the maltreater is unknown. Of the 3,544 unique maltreaters, 93 (three percent) were identified as an unknown maltreater.

CPS agencies do not routinely complete a CPS initial assessment in situations where the alleged maltreater is not a caregiver for the children. As these matters are referred to law enforcement, the characteristics of non-caregivers who maltreat children are not represented in this report.

Characteristics of Maltreaters

Gender

Figure 20 displays the frequency and proportion of maltreaters by their gender.

Figure 20   Gender of Unique Maltreaters, 2012
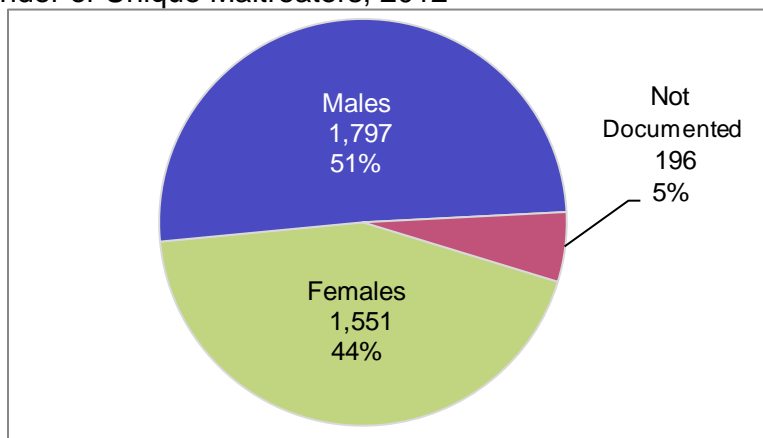
Age

Figure 21 shows the count of maltreaters by their age range for calendar year 2012. Age data was unknown for 341 maltreaters (ten percent). As the majority of maltreaters are parents, the most common child-rearing age groups account for the largest number of maltreaters.

Figure 21   Age Range of Unique Maltreaters, 2012
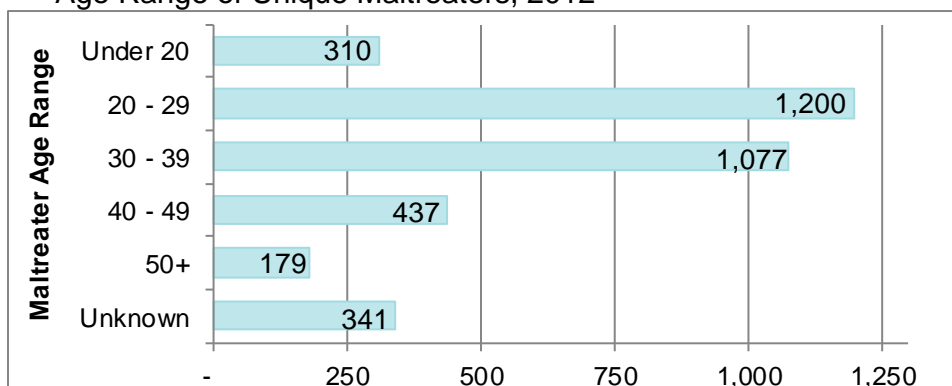
Race/Ethnicity

Figure 22 displays the count of maltreaters by race for calendar year 2012, and Figure 23 displays Wisconsin's adult population by race for comparison. Persons who identified as African American and American Indian comprise a larger share of identified maltreaters than their proportional share of Wisconsin's general adult population.

Figure 22   Race of Unique Maltreaters, 2012[1,3]
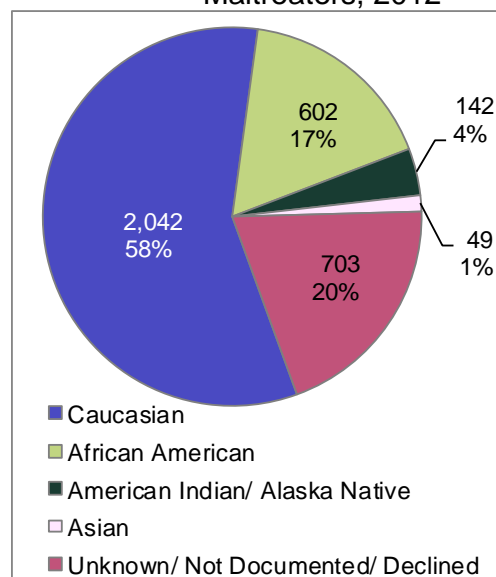
Figure 23 Race of WI Population Over 18, 2012[2,3]
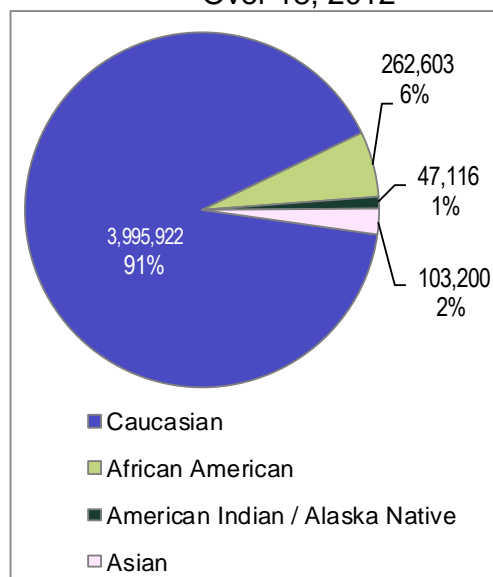
[1] – The six Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander maltreaters are not depicted in this chart.

[2] – Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders are not depicted.

[3] – **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2012 Easy Access Population Profile.
http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

Of the 3,544 unique maltreaters, 1,891 (53 percent) were identified as not Hispanic/Latino, 218 (6 percent) were identified as Hispanic/Latino, and 1,435 (41 percent) maltreaters had an unknown or not documented ethnicity. People of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race.

Substantiated Allegations

The 3,544 unique maltreaters were involved in 5,676 unique maltreatment allegations. Figure 24 depicts the 5,676 maltreatment allegation findings by maltreater gender during calendar year 2012. If a maltreater had more than one substantiated allegation finding during the year he/she will be depicted more than once in this graph. Males are sexual perpetrators at significantly greater rates than females. The majority of female perpetrators' maltreatment was related to neglect.

Figure 24 Substantiated Maltreatment Allegations by Abuse Type and Maltreaters' Gender, 2012[1]
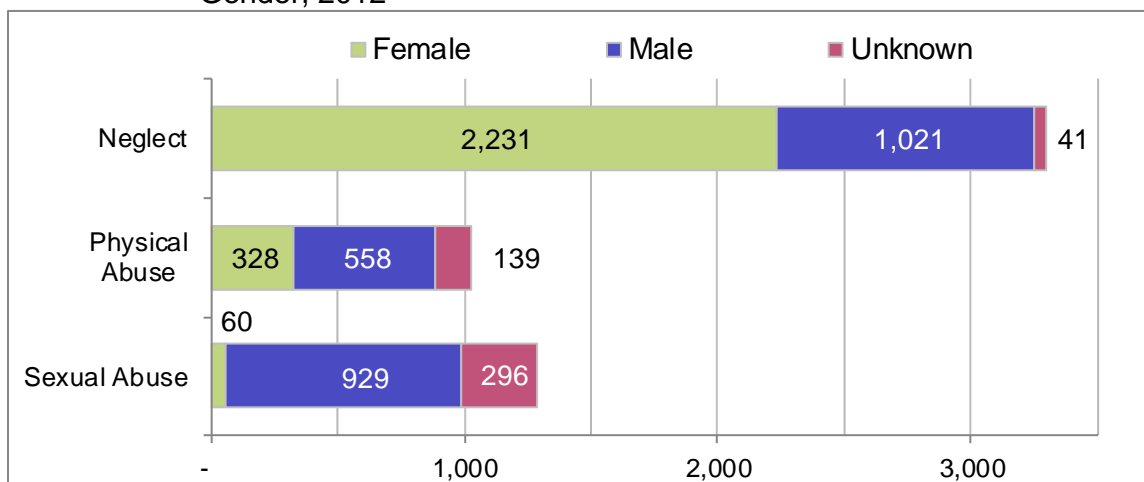
[1] – Of the 73 total substantiated allegations of emotional abuse, males accounted for 40 maltreaters, females accounted for 31 maltreaters, and two maltreaters have an unknown gender.

Relationship to Victim

This section outlines the relationship of maltreaters to the child victims they were found to have maltreated. Table 12 shows all substantiated maltreatment allegations by maltreatment type and the person designated as the maltreater. The first category, primary caregivers, is comprised of maltreaters who live in the home, regularly or intermittently, with the child victim. In 2012, primary adult caregivers in the home (i.e. parents, step-parents, partners of parents, and foster parents) were the maltreaters in 83 percent of the substantiated maltreatment allegations. The second category, secondary caregivers, is comprised of adults who have temporary caregiving responsibility for the child victim but do not live in the child's home. The third category, non-caregivers, is individuals who interact with the child but do not have caregiving responsibility. The last category depicts those allegations where the maltreater is unknown/not verified. CPS agencies may have a preponderance of evidence that a child was maltreated but not enough information to verify that a specific maltreater committed the abuse.

Table 12   Substantiated Allegations by Maltreater Relationship to Child Victim, 2012

	NEGLECT	PHYSICAL	SEXUAL	EMOTIONAL	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
PRIMARY CAREGIVERS						
Parent	2,876	580	131	55	3,642	64%
Partner/Friend of parent sharing dwelling	160	138	151	5	454	8%
Sibling/Step-sibling	8	22	204	-	234	4%
Step Parent(s)	74	48	54	9	185	3%
Relative in Home	79	28	63	1	171	3%
Non-Relative Guardian(s)	2	1	1	-	4	0%
Foster Parent	5	4	2	2	13	0%
Others Sharing Foster Home			13		13	0%
PRIMARY CAREGIVER SUBTOTAL	3,204	821	619	72	4,716	83%
SECONDARY CAREGIVERS						
Relative Not in Home	17	23	169	-	209	4%
Other Child Care Provider	22	11	38	-	71	1%
Teacher/Other school employee(s)	2	5	10	-	17	0%
Licensed/Certified Child Care Provider	1	2	9	-	12	0%
Youth org. staff or volunteer leader(s)	2	-	2	-	4	0%
Residential Facility Staff	-	1	-	-	1	0%
SECONDARY CAREGIVERS SUBTOTAL	44	42	228	-	314	6%
NON-CAREGIVERS						
Peer Maltreater(s)	3	8	166	-	177	3%
Other Non-Caregiver	4	11	121	-	136	2%
Family Friend(s)	9	3	54	-	66	1%
Neighbor(s)s	2	2	11	-	15	0%
Stranger(s)	-	1	4	-	5	0%
NON-CARGIVERS SUBTOTAL	18	25	356	-	399	7%
UNKNOWN/NOT VERIFIED						
	27	137	82	1	247	4%
State Total	**3,293**	**1,025**	**1,285**	**73**	**5,676**	**100%**

Figure 25 shows the percentage of substantiated maltreatment allegations, by maltreatment type and by the three maltreater categories (primary, secondary, and non-caregiver). For the 4,716 substantiated maltreatment allegations by primary caregivers, the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations is neglect at 68 percent. However, the 314 secondary caregivers and 247 non-caregivers had sexual abuse as the largest share of their total substantiated maltreatment allegations at 73 percent and 89 percent, respectively.

Figure 25   Percentage of Maltreatment Substantiations, by Maltreatment Type, and by Maltreater Category, 2012
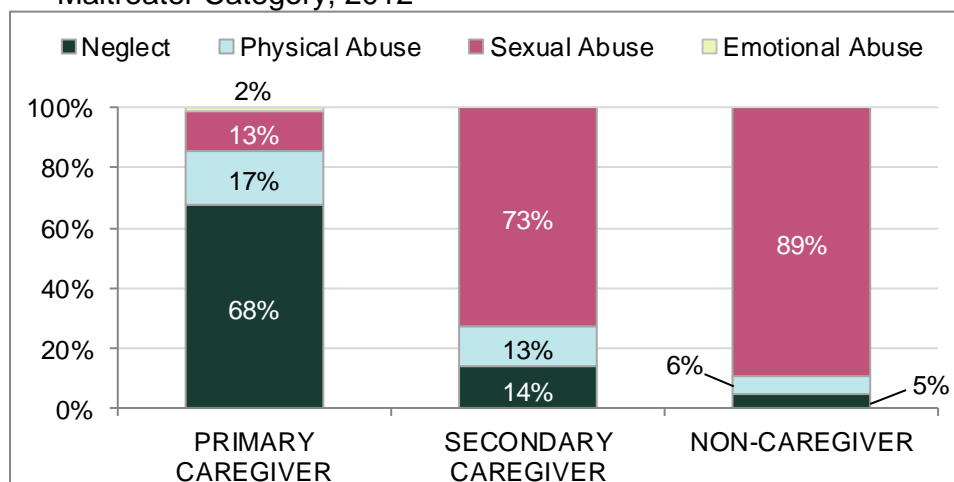
Services to Families

The role of CPS differs in cases of familial and non-familial maltreatment, and therefore the services the CPS agency offers a family likewise differs. In all cases, a substantiated maltreatment finding is not required for a family to be offered services. In cases of maltreatment involving primary caregivers, the decision to provide services to the family is based on the safety assessment and analysis and resulting safety decision. The safety decision is the CPS agency's determination, based on the information gathered during the CPS initial assessment, as to whether the conditions present make the child/children unsafe in the family home. A designation of safe or unsafe is required for all children who reside within the household. If at least one child is designated as unsafe, then the initial assessment safety decision finding for the home is unsafe. In calendar year 2012, primary caregiver CPS initial assessments comprised 92 percent of the 24,953 CPS initial assessments completed by agencies that year.

The role of CPS in cases of maltreatment by secondary and non-caregivers is to collaborate with and support the primary caregivers in providing protection and services for the child, when necessary. A safety assessment and analysis is not required in secondary CPS initial assessments and non-caregiver investigations because the child's safety within the home is not the focus of the case. CPS agencies completed 1,878 secondary CPS initial assessments and non-caregiver investigations (8 percent of all assessments) during calendar year 2012.

Safety Decisions and Services

Figure 26 shows the safety decisions for completed safety assessments in primary caregiver CPS initial assessments. In calendar year 2012, the majority (89 percent) of primary caregiver CPS initial assessments resulted in a decision that one or more children in the initial assessment were safe. There were 2,559 primary caregiver CPS initial assessments (11 percent) which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe. Another 104 primary caregiver initial assessments were not labeled as safe or unsafe. **Appendix L** shows safety assessment results in primary caregiver CPS initial assessments by county.

If a child is determined to be safe, the CPS agency is not required to offer or refer the family for services. The CPS agency may still inform the family about voluntary services or available community resources to help meet family needs or support family functioning.

Figure 26   Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, 2012
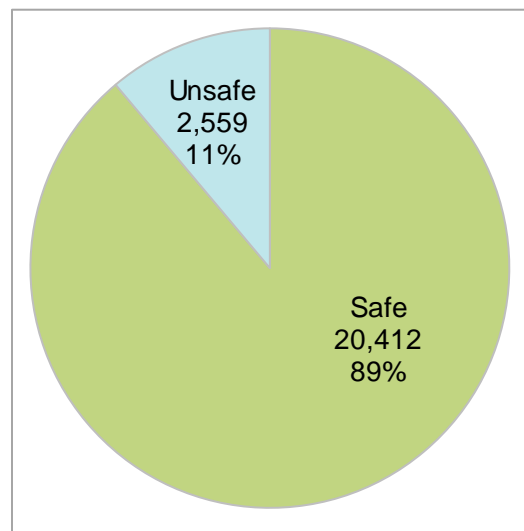
If a child is determined to be unsafe, the CPS agency is required to implement a safety plan to assure the child is safe and protected. The CPS Safety Intervention Standards provide CPS workers with a structured analysis and decision-making framework used to assess what specific, observable factors are making the child unsafe. These factors are known as safety threats. The identified safety threats and the analysis of these safety threats form the basis for safety planning. Safety planning ensures that safety threats are controlled to keep the child safe while the CPS agency works with the family to develop a plan to change those conditions or behaviors negatively affecting child safety. The goal is to eliminate safety threats in the family or to ensure the family has the resources necessary to control safety threats on their own.

While there are several distinct safety threats that can be identified as part of a CPS initial assessment process, for analytical purposes these threats may be grouped into four categories based on the nature of the concern. First, there are safety threats that relate to the act of maltreatment itself and the surrounding circumstances, such as premeditation, lack of remorse by the maltreater, or a hazardous living environment. Second, there are situations where the maltreatment has caused serious effects to the child such as emotional problems, lack of behavior control, and/or severe physical injury. Third, there are safety threats caused by deficiencies in adult functioning such as out-of-control behavior and/or violent tendencies. Finally, there are safety threats characterized by issues involving discipline and parenting practices such as blaming the child for the adult's problems, a lack of knowledge, resources, and/or motivation necessary to provide basic care for child, and/or ability to provide necessary supervision of a child.

In the 2,559 primary caregiver CPS initial assessments which resulted in a decision that children were unsafe, 7,431 safety threats involving 4,004 children were identified. There are more safety threats than CPS initial assessments as each initial assessment can identify multiple safety threats. Of the 2,559 unsafe primary caregiver CPS initial assessments, 54 percent of CPS initial assessments had one safety threat identified, 30 percent had two identified, 11 percent had three identified, four percent had four or more identified, and less than one percent had five or more safety threats identified. Figure 27 shows the frequency of identified safety threats by the groupings described above.

Figure 27   Frequencies of Safety Threats by Category, 2012
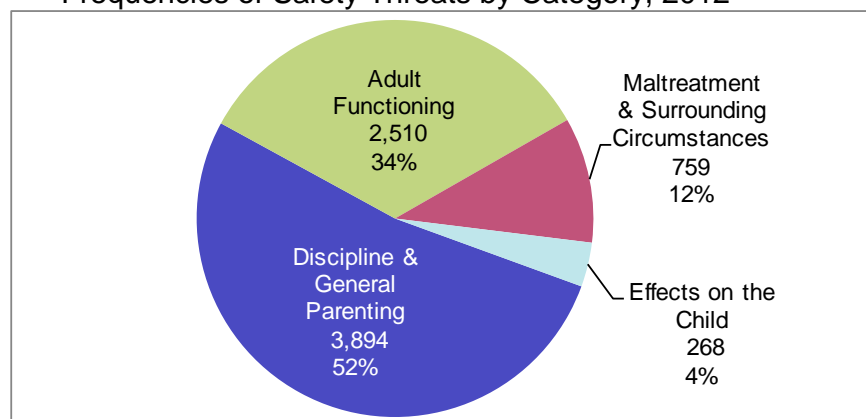
Safety-related services are provided in the family home whenever possible to maintain and support the family unit. Services provided to ensure child safety are intended to immediately control any conditions or behaviors that place a child in danger. Some of these safety-related services may include parenting assistance, supervision/observation, child care/respite, mental and physical health services, and/or resources to help meet basic needs. In addition to services offered as part of the safety plan, the family may also be offered additional services to meet family needs and/or support family functioning. The use of in-home safety services for families reduces the need for more intrusive interventions such as removal of the child from the family home and may be used in response to children and families involved in both substantiated and unsubstantiated cases.

CPS Removals of Children to an Out-of-Home Placement

If the conditions in the home pose immediate danger to a child and in-home services are insufficient to assure the safety of the child, the child may be removed from the family home and placed temporarily in out-of-home care. A substantiated maltreatment finding is not required or necessary for a child to be placed in out-of-home care when the child is unsafe. An out-of-home placement may be with a relative(s), a foster parent(s), a group home or shelter, or a residential child-caring facility.

During 2012, 2,578 unique children were placed in out-of-home care during the course of a CPS initial assessment. As some children were placed into out-of-home care multiple times in 2012, there were 2,791 instances of children being removed from their home and placed into out-of-home care. Figure 28 shows the decrease in children removed to out-of-home care as a result of the safety assessment. Please note that the figures presented in the 2011 CAN Report were calculated in error, and therefore will differ from the presentation below.

Figure 28   Unique Child Removals to Out-of-Home Care during Initial Assessment, 2008-2012
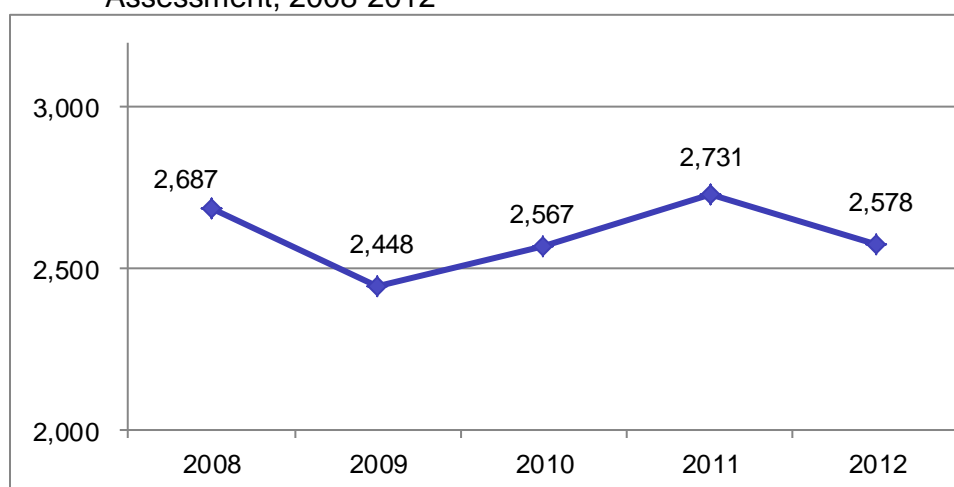
Children who were placed in an out-of-home placement as a result of unborn child abuse are not included in the figures above and are presented separately in **Appendix B.**

Table 13 displays the count and average age of children removed as a result of a CPS initial assessment in 2012 by their gender. Of the 2,578 children removed from their family home and placed in out-of-home care in order to address safety threats identified during the CPS initial assessment, 48 percent were female and 52 percent were male.

Table 13   Count and Average Age of Unique Male and Female Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care during Initial Assessment, 2012

Gender	Count of Children Removed	Average Age
Female	1227 (48%)	6.7
Male	1351 (52%)	5.7
Total	2,578	6.2

Figure 29 displays the primary race of the unique children who were removed to out-of-home care during a CPS initial assessment. Of these children removed to out-of-home care, 297, or 12 percent, were identified as Latino/Hispanic, and 2,069 children, or 80 percent, were identified as not Latino/Hispanic. A total of 212 of these children, or eight percent, had an undocumented or unknown ethnicity.

Figure 29   Race of Unique Children Removed to Out-of-Home Care during Initial Assessment, 2012
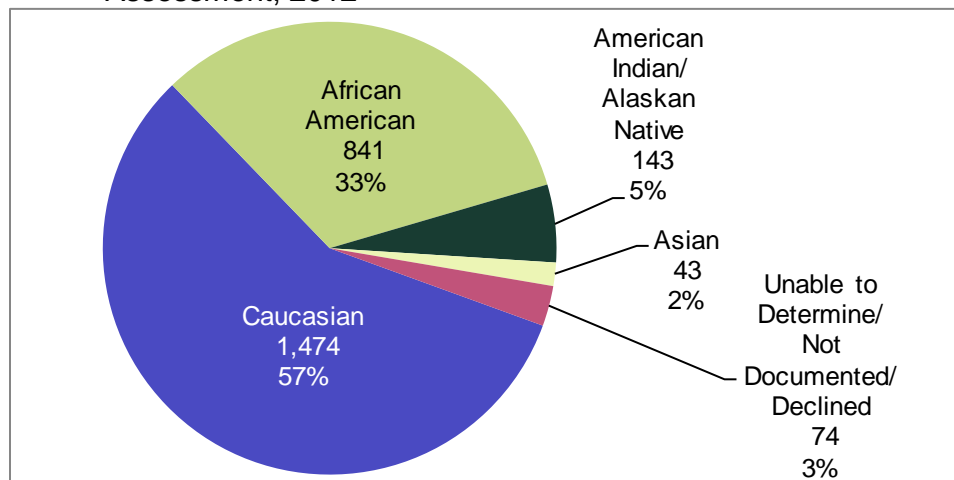
NOTE: 3 Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander children are not depicted.

Initial Assessment Disposition

The initial assessment disposition is the action the CPS agency took upon completion of the CPS initial assessment, and Figure 30, below, shows the count and percentage of initial assessment dispositions in the 23,075 primary caregiver CPS initial assessments for calendar year 2012. As seen here, in some cases the case is closed as continued CPS intervention is not needed. Other closed cases are referred to appropriate community resources. Cases that are opened may be referred to services that are not under the purview of the CPS agency, as seen in those labeled as 'case opened – non-CPS services'. In other cases, the case is opened and the family is provided services through the CPS agency as seen in those labeled as 'case opened – ongoing CPS services: 'petition' and 'voluntary''. Finally, in some cases the family already had a CPS case open and services will continue for this family after this CPS initial assessment as seen in those labeled 'case already open – ongoing services'.

Figure 30   Initial Assessment Dispositions in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, 2012[1]
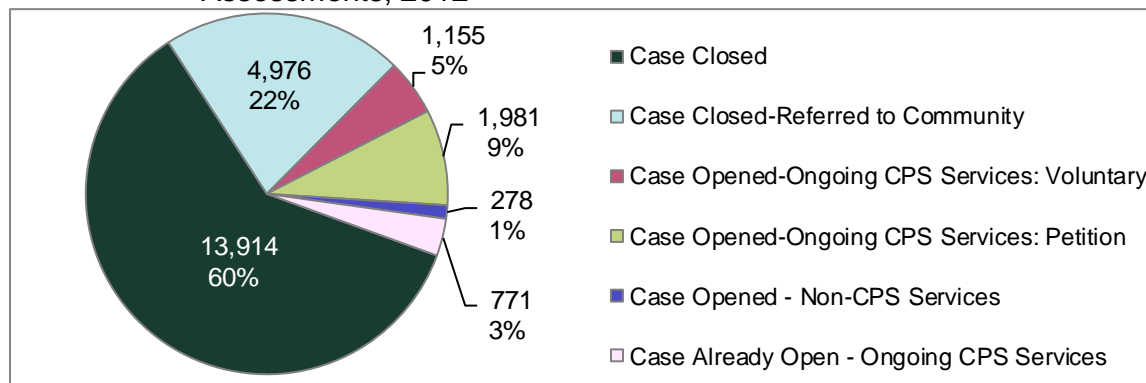
Legend:
- Case Closed
- Case Closed-Referred to Community
- Case Opened-Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary
- Case Opened-Ongoing CPS Services: Petition
- Case Opened - Non-CPS Services
- Case Already Open - Ongoing CPS Services

Values: 4,976 (22%); 1,155 (5%); 1,981 (9%); 278 (1%); 771 (3%); 13,914 (60%)

[1] – Figure 30 and 31 do not include the one unspecified Initial Assessment Disposition value.

Figure 31 shows 1,877 secondary CPS initial assessments and non-caregiver investigations by initial assessment disposition.

Figure 31   Initial Assessment Dispositions in Secondary CPS Initial Assessments and Non-Caregiver Investigations, 2012[1]
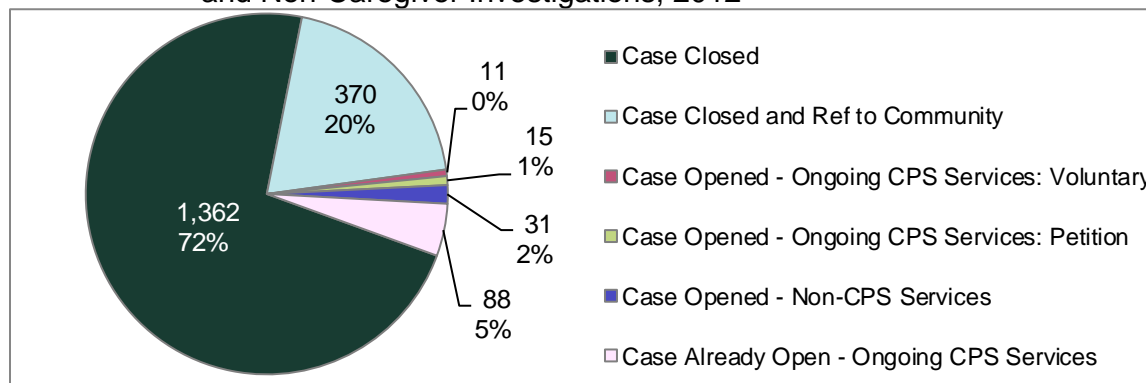
Legend:
- Case Closed
- Case Closed and Ref to Community
- Case Opened - Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary
- Case Opened - Ongoing CPS Services: Petition
- Case Opened - Non-CPS Services
- Case Already Open - Ongoing CPS Services

Values: 370 (20%); 11 (0%); 15 (1%); 31 (2%); 88 (5%); 1,362 (72%)

[1] – Figure 30 and 31 do not include the one unspecified Initial Assessment Disposition value.

Table 14 shows the frequency and percentage of initial assessment dispositions according to the safety decision for primary caregiver CPS initial assessments. In the majority (91 percent) of cases where the safety decision is safe, the case was closed. Conversely, in the majority (94 percent) of cases where the safety decision was unsafe, the case was either opened for some type of services or was already opened for ongoing CPS services. A safety assessment and analysis is not required in secondary CPS initial assessments and non-caregiver investigations because the child's safety within the family home is not the focus of the case.

Table 14   Safety Decision by Initial Assessment Disposition for Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, 2012[1]

	SAFE		UNSAFE		TOTAL	
Initial Assessment Disposition	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Case Closed	13,723	67%	100	4%	13,914	60%
Case Closed - Ref to Community Services	4,924	24%	46	2%	4,976	22%
Case Opened - Ongoing CPS Services: Voluntary	465	2%	689	27%	1,155	5%
Case Opened - Ongoing CPS Services: Petition	522	3%	1,454	57%	1,981	9%
Case Opened - Non-CPS Services	263	1%	14	1%	278	1%
Case Already Opened - Ongoing CPS Services	515	3%	256	10%	771	3%
TOTAL	**20,412**	**100%**	**2,559**	**100%**	**23,075**	**100%**

[1] –   The 104 primary assessments without a safety decision are not depicted in the safe nor the unsafe columns, but are included in the total.

Federal Performance Standards

Given the important role CPS agencies have in ensuring child safety, the federal government has placed greater emphasis on the CPS initial assessment function. As part of the Child and Family Services Review process, the federal Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has established casework performance indicators related to child safety and national performance standards. Casework performance indicators are assessed through case reviews and monitored by states as part of their quality improvement efforts. These indicators include timeliness for initiating CPS initial assessments and agency response to identifying, understanding and responding to child safety threats.

For the second round of state reviews, the federal DHHS has modified the national performance standard definitions. The new definitions are presented below. Wisconsin participated in a second round of the federal Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) process in 2010.

The national performance standards measure state performance on the absence of incidents of repeat maltreatment (Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Rate) and the absence of maltreatment of children in out-of-home care (Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care Rate). The Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Rate is calculated by identifying all children who were victims of maltreatment in the first 6 months of a year and determining the percentage of children who were not victims of another substantiated report within a 6-month period after the initial substantiated report.

The Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care Rate is calculated by identifying all the children who were not victims of substantiated maltreatment by a court-ordered relative provider, foster parent provider, or group home or residential facility provider during a given period. This number is then divided by the cumulative number of children who were in placement during the same period to establish the maltreatment in out-of-home care rate.

The national performance standards for both of these measures are set at the 75th percentile of all states based on the available data provided by states. For the first round of the federal CFSR, the national standard for absence of maltreatment recurrence was 93.9 percent or more. This standard was raised to 94.6 percent for the second round of the federal CFSR. Wisconsin met this standard in calendar year 2012. The first round national standard for absence of maltreatment in out-of-home care was 99.43 percent or more. This standard was raised to 99.68 percent for the second round, beginning in calendar year 2010. Wisconsin met this standard in calendar year 2012.

Table 15   Federal Performance Measures, 2008 - 2012

Safety Performance Measures	National Standard 2nd Round	Wisconsin Performance				
		CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2010	CY 2011	CY 2012
Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment report, what percent were NOT victims of another substantiated report within a 6-month period?	**94.6% or more**	94.14%	94.84%	94.68%	94.87%	95.04%
Absence of Maltreatment in Out-of-Home Care Of all children in out-of-home care, what percent were NOT victims of maltreatment by foster parents, including court-ordered relative providers or facility staff members?**	**99.68% or more**	99.65%	99.61%	99.64%	99.72%	99.85%

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Appendices

2012 Data

Research Unit
Program Operations Section
Division of Safety and Permanence
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

APPENDIX A

Child Maltreatment Related Statutes

The following are excerpts from the Wisconsin statutes that create the basis for persons to report suspected child maltreatment and for child protective services agencies to respond. The excerpts are from the 2011-2012 Wisconsin Statutes. Included in the excerpts are sections from Chapter 48, known as the Children's Code, and sections from criminal statutes that are cross-referenced in the Children's Code.

- **s. 48.01, Wis. Stats., Title and legislative purpose**.
- **s. 48.02, Wis. Stats., Definitions**. This includes definitions of child maltreatment.
- **s. 48.13, Wis. Stats., Jurisdiction over children alleged to be in need of protection or services**. This describes the basis on which the local child protective services agencies (county social/human services departments and the Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare) may petition the court to intervene with a family.
- **s. 48.981, Wis. Stats., Abused or neglected children and abused unborn children**. This section describes the reporting requirements of alleged child maltreatment and describes the child protective services agencies' duties and responsibilities.
- **s. 939.22, Wis. Stats., Words and phrases defined**. This section defines terms that are used in describing certain crimes, some of which are cross-referenced in s. 48.02, Wis. Stats., in order to define child maltreatment.
- **s. 940.225, Wis. Stats., Sexual assault**. This defines the crime of sexual assault and is cross-referenced under s. 48.02(1)(b), Wis. Stats.
- **s. 944.30, Wis. Stats., Prostitution**. This defines the crime of prostitution and is cross-referenced under s. 48.02(1)(d), Wis. Stats.
- **s. 948.02, Wis. Stats., Sexual assault of a child**. This is the first in a series of crimes from chapter 948, known as Crimes Against Children that are cross-referenced under s. 48.02(1)(b), Wis. Stats., in order to define child sexual abuse. The following sections are also cross-referenced under s. 48.02(1), Wis. Stats.:
  - **s. 948.025, Wis. Stats., Engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of the same child**.
  - **s. 948.05, Wis. Stats., Sexual exploitation of a child**.
  - **s. 948.055, Wis. Stats., Causing a child to view or listen to sexual activity**.
  - **s. 948.085, Wis. Stats., Sexual assault of a child placed in substitute care**.
  - **s. 948.10, Wis. Stats., Exposing genitals or pubic area**.

The complete Wisconsin statutes can be viewed at the Wisconsin State Legislature website: http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html.

APPENDIX B
Unborn Child Abuse

Unborn child abuse is defined as, "serious physical harm inflicted on the unborn child, and the risk of serious physical harm to the child when born, caused by the habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother of the unborn child in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, exhibited to a severe degree." [Ref. s. 48.02(1)(am), Wis. Stats.]

The maltreatment allegation of unborn child abuse is excluded from maltreatment allegation counts in the body of this report and presented here separately.

- In calendar year 2012, CPS agencies screened-in 302 allegations of unborn child abuse for further assessment.

- The most common reporters of screened-in unborn child abuse allegations were social service workers (23 percent), medical professionals (15 percent), legal/law enforcement (12 percent).

- Thirty-four of the 302 screened-in allegations (11 percent) of unborn child abuse were substantiated after the CPS initial assessment.

- Ten children were placed in out-of-home care after the child's birth as a part of the CPS initial assessment of unborn child abuse.

APPENDIX C

An Overview of the CPS Process

CPS Access

CPS receives a report of alleged child abuse and/or neglect from a source.

Assessment Types:
TR stands for Traditional Response
AR stands for Alternative Response

Screening Decision

Screened-in: CPS determines that at least one allegation meets statutory requirements for child abuse and/or neglect.

Screened-out: CPS determines that all allegations do not meet statutory requirements for abuse and/or neglect.

If county is an alternative response county, decided if AR or TR assessment

CPS case closed. Family may still be offered/referred services.

Initial Assessment

CPS assesses:
Is the child safe?
Are risk conditions present?
TR: Did maltreatment occur?
AR: Does the family need services?

Maltreatment Finding:
TR: Substantiated or Unsubstantiated, Or Not Able to Locate Sources/Report Subjects Unsubstantiated.
AR: Services Needed or Services Not Needed.

Safety Decision

Are services needed to ensure child safety?

Yes:
CPS case opened, and
family offered voluntary CPS services, or
family assigned court-ordered CPS services.

No:
CPS case closed, and/or
family referred to community services, or
family offered voluntary CPS services.

Can the child safely remain in the home?

No:
Child removed and placed in OHC; services provided to child and family.

Yes:
Child remains in home; services provided to child and family.

APPENDIX D
Data Collection and Interpretation

Data Collection Process
The child maltreatment data collected for calendar year 2012 is from the electronic Wisconsin Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (eWiSACWIS). eWiSACWIS allows case workers, supervisors and administrators to manage child welfare services and supports practice responsibilities related to CPS Access, initial assessment, case management, court process, out-of-home placements, and more. Compared with the previous child maltreatment data source, the CFS-40 form, use of the eWiSACWIS system greatly expands the type of data collected and also improves the timeliness and accuracy of child welfare data. The quality of the data in this report is dependent upon the accuracy and timeliness of data recorded by the local agencies.

The historical data in this report (prior to 2005) includes data from both eWiSACWIS and the CFS-40 forms. Previously, counties completed CFS-40 forms at the conclusion of CPS initial assessments and data from this form was manually entered into a child maltreatment database. CPS agencies began using eWiSACWIS in 2001 and statewide rollout of the system was completed in 2004. The implications of using the more robust eWiSACWIS data and the transition from CFS-40 data to eWiSACWIS data are discussed in the next section.

Data Interpretation
As with previous publications, data for the 2012 edition of the Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report includes some cases in which the alleged maltreatment occurred in a previous year but was reported and assessed in 2012.

The 2012 Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report is the seventh year in which data was taken entirely from the eWiSACWIS system. As counties have increased experience using the eWiSACWIS system, the 2012 data has become more stable and reliable. In graphs which depict historical trends, differences in counts between calendar years 2004 and 2005 can be seen. These differences coincide with the transition from the legacy CFS-40 data system to eWiSACWIS and may be attributable to varied data entry practices between and functions of the two systems. In 2005 and 2006, the eWiSACWIS system required entry of a new allegation for every maltreater alleged for each child. Therefore, if neglect was alleged for one child by both parents it counted as 2 neglect allegations. The legacy CFS-40 data system counted allegations once per maltreatment type per child (regardless of the number of maltreaters).

In September 2007, the eWiSACWIS system was modified to allow allegations to be counted once per maltreatment type per child while also separately maintaining data on maltreaters. The impact of these data entry practices are most readily seen in the neglect maltreatment type as these situations more often involve maltreatment by multiple individuals.

Changes in child welfare policy and practice have also impacted the use of the 'abuse likely to occur' finding in calendar year 2007. At the beginning of calendar year 2007, the BMCW discontinued use of the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation type. Then, with the release of the new statewide Access and Initial Assessment Standards in September 2007, the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation was removed as a maltreatment type for the entire state. The 'abuse likely to occur' allegation type was discontinued because it lacked a definition that would allow consistent

usage and make it clearly distinguishable from the other maltreatment types. It was found that the 'abuse likely to occur' allegation could be more appropriately categorized under one of the other maltreatment types to represent the risk of maltreatment, in most cases neglect. The 2008 data is the first calendar year with no 'abuse likely to occur' data.

Mutual Sexual Activity
Mutual sexual activity by minors is excluded from all data tables and figures which depict calendar year 2005 - 2010 data. Counts of mutual sexual activity was removed from reports in these years as there was concern over how this category was applied in maltreatment assessments. Mutual sexual activity by minors was added back into the data counts as of calendar year 2011 as the data concerns were eliminated at that point.

APPENDIX E

Total CPS Referrals and Screening Decisions by County, 2012[1, 2]

County	Total CPS Referrals	Screen-out CPS Referrals	Screen-out Percent	Screen-in CPS Referrals	Screen-in Percent	Screen-in Service Referrals	Screen-out Service Referrals
Adams	335	240	72%	95	28%	134	38
Ashland	98	72	73%	26	27%	97	126
Barron	673	477	71%	196	29%	168	210
Bayfield	117	62	53%	55	47%	142	73
Brown	4,279	2,944	69%	1,335	31%	331	105
Buffalo	156	114	73%	42	27%	51	32
Burnett	243	155	64%	88	36%	147	44
Calumet	546	376	69%	170	31%	8	6
Chippewa	686	557	81%	129	19%	107	45
Clark	470	370	79%	100	21%	149	64
Columbia	850	538	63%	312	37%	366	131
Crawford	128	66	52%	62	48%	123	65
Dane	5,213	3,456	66%	1,757	34%	1,396	382
Dodge	452	242	54%	210	46%	243	28
Door	172	60	35%	112	65%	108	30
Douglas	778	531	68%	247	32%	379	81
Dunn	413	325	79%	88	21%	198	12
Eau Claire	1,453	1,191	82%	262	18%	135	119
Florence	31	12	39%	19	61%	21	18
Fond Du Lac	1,472	980	67%	492	33%	370	43
Forest	103	64	62%	39	38%	69	76
Grant	542	391	72%	151	28%	310	40
Green	485	248	51%	237	49%	100	28
Green Lake	369	294	80%	75	20%	167	18
Iowa	299	185	62%	114	38%	125	9
Iron	53	26	49%	27	51%	47	4
Jackson	519	407	78%	112	22%	165	54
Jefferson	829	559	67%	270	33%	374	31
Juneau	349	199	57%	150	43%	154	58
Kenosha	1,735	996	57%	739	43%	741	579
Kewaunee	65	50	77%	15	23%	52	34
La Crosse	1,260	874	69%	386	31%	537	178
Lafayette	219	141	64%	78	36%	56	3
Langlade	459	352	77%	107	23%	161	36
Lincoln	409	275	67%	134	33%	227	7
Manitowoc	892	512	57%	380	43%	329	131
Marathon	1,225	847	69%	378	31%	761	26
Marinette	431	333	77%	98	23%	263	215

County	Total CPS Referrals	Screen-out CPS Referrals	Screen-out Percent	Screen-in Referrals	Screen-in Percent	Screen-in Service Referrals	Screen-out Service Referrals
Marquette	185	97	52%	88	48%	132	131
Menominee	208	144	69%	64	31%	192	12
Milwaukee	13,868	6,661	48%	7,207	52%	1,746	248
Monroe	668	498	75%	170	25%	207	49
Oconto	492	379	77%	113	23%	143	8
Oneida	268	56	21%	212	79%	464	137
Outagamie	2,856	1,897	66%	959	34%	109	225
Ozaukee	341	161	47%	180	53%	60	99
Pepin	66	38	58%	28	42%	26	26
Pierce	467	318	68%	149	32%	159	18
Polk	831	644	77%	187	23%	222	15
Portage	620	467	75%	153	25%	238	24
Price	185	119	64%	66	36%	146	2
Racine	3,141	2,040	65%	1,101	35%	1,405	93
Richland	132	61	46%	71	54%	99	104
Rock	3,281	1,759	54%	1,522	46%	1,224	438
Rusk	327	238	73%	89	27%	74	84
Saint Croix	866	550	64%	316	36%	413	27
Sauk	513	276	54%	237	46%	373	380
Sawyer	154	112	73%	42	27%	148	141
Shawano	685	460	67%	225	33%	351	4
Sheboygan	1,053	599	57%	454	43%	639	28
SNAP*	1	1	100%	-	0%	1,424	34
Taylor	216	150	69%	66	31%	64	6
Trempealeau	304	208	68%	96	32%	75	53
Vernon	262	131	50%	131	50%	222	13
Vilas	135	26	19%	109	81%	105	156
Walworth	1,448	1,116	77%	332	23%	486	34
Washburn	114	73	64%	41	36%	105	61
Washington	894	664	74%	230	26%	553	156
Waukesha	1,951	1,375	70%	576	30%	839	162
Waupaca	667	405	61%	262	39%	329	7
Waushara	336	234	70%	102	30%	139	2
Winnebago	2,660	1,673	63%	987	37%	1,174	35
Wood	1,263	806	64%	457	36%	132	23
State Total	**70,266**	**43,957**	**63%**	**26,309**	**37%**	**23,528**	**6,214**

[1] – Data about service referrals was compiled using the eWiSACWIS sm02x100 Access Report. Service referrals represent contacts and decision made where CPS issues were not identified as part of the report. Decisions about documentation of service referrals are not governed by statute and are determined by local agency practice.

[2] – Special Needs Adoption Program

APPENDIX F

CPS Reports per 1,000 Children by County, 2012[1]

County	2012 Child Population (Ages 0 - 17)	Number of CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Adams	3,239	146	45.1
Ashland	3,637	34	9.3
Barron	9,902	308	31.1
Bayfield	2,787	65	23.3
Brown	62,085	2,056	33.1
Buffalo	2,842	66	23.2
Burnett	2,941	120	40.8
Calumet	12,928	249	19.3
Chippewa	14,450	166	11.5
Clark	9,938	187	18.8
Columbia	12,855	452	35.2
Crawford	3,558	86	24.2
Dane	107,102	2,507	23.4
Dodge	18,767	260	13.9
Door	4,899	159	32.5
Douglas	9,207	376	40.8
Dunn	8,771	137	15.6
Eau Claire	20,811	372	17.9
Florence	730	33	45.2
Fond Du Lac	22,686	798	35.2
Forest	1,979	43	21.7
Grant	10,603	220	20.7
Green	8,666	345	39.8
Green Lake	4,272	112	26.2
Iowa	5,646	150	26.6
Iron	944	39	41.3
Jackson	4,597	180	39.2
Jefferson	19,666	407	20.7
Juneau	5,531	257	46.5
Kenosha	42,009	1,065	25.4
Kewaunee	4,710	25	5.3
La Crosse	24,184	529	21.9
Lafayette	4,198	117	27.9
Langlade	3,965	185	46.7
Lincoln	6,030	193	32.0
Manitowoc	17,314	571	33.0
Marathon	32,203	556	17.3
Marinette	8,203	147	17.9

County	2012 Child Population (Ages 0 - 17)	Number of CPS Reports	CPS Reports per 1,000 Population
Marquette	3,005	119	39.6
Menominee	1,404	101	71.9
Milwaukee	238,124	10,864	45.6
Monroe	11,484	258	22.5
Oconto	8,040	171	21.3
Oneida	6,302	278	44.1
Outagamie	43,713	1,478	33.8
Ozaukee	19,484	262	13.4
Pepin	1,672	30	17.9
Pierce	8,765	227	25.9
Polk	9,955	297	29.8
Portage	14,192	226	15.9
Price	2,513	97	38.6
Racine	47,372	1,775	37.5
Richland	4,038	89	22.0
Rock	39,023	2,455	62.9
Rusk	3,095	126	40.7
Saint Croix	22,650	454	20.0
Sauk	14,534	381	26.2
Sawyer	3,368	50	14.8
Shawano	9,156	312	34.1
Sheboygan	26,716	672	25.2
Taylor	4,954	99	20.0
Trempealeau	7,085	134	18.9
Vernon	7,791	217	27.9
Vilas	3,675	179	48.7
Walworth	23,366	535	22.9
Washburn	3,160	58	18.4
Washington	31,320	323	10.3
Waukesha	90,197	757	8.4
Waupaca	11,377	388	34.1
Waushara	4,708	158	33.6
Winnebago	35,950	1,472	40.9
Wood	16,514	700	42.4
State Total	**1,317,557**	**39,460**	**29.9**

APPENDIX G

County Maltreatment Substantiation Rates, 2012

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Number of CPS Reports	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Adams	90	146	35	24%
Ashland	25	34	10	29%
Barron	193	308	23	7%
Bayfield	55	65	10	15%
Brown	1,298	2,056	179	9%
Buffalo	42	66	11	17%
Burnett	78	120	28	23%
Calumet	162	249	35	14%
Chippewa	125	166	26	16%
Clark	95	187	34	18%
Columbia	286	452	37	8%
Crawford	60	86	10	12%
Dane	1,651	2,507	335	13%
Dodge	209	260	42	16%
Door	110	159	25	16%
Douglas	229	376	44	12%
Dunn	88	137	38	28%
Eau Claire	259	372	56	15%
Florence	17	33	6	18%
Fond du Lac	458	798	106	13%
Forest	39	43	16	37%
Grant	139	220	57	26%
Green	222	345	24	7%
Green Lake	71	112	25	22%
Iowa	110	150	29	19%
Iron	27	39	8	21%
Jackson	101	180	70	39%
Jefferson	264	407	94	23%
Juneau	134	257	31	12%
Kenosha	727	1065	167	16%
Kewaunee	14	25	2	8%
La Crosse	359	529	63	12%
Lafayette	76	117	36	31%
Langlade	102	185	60	32%
Lincoln	133	193	27	14%
Manitowoc	365	571	90	16%

County	Number of CPS Initial Assessments	Number of CPS Reports	Maltreatment Substantiation Count	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate
Marathon	374	556	102	18%
Marinette	98	147	47	32%
Marquette	72	119	9	8%
Menominee	62	101	30	30%
Milwaukee	6,851	10,864	976	9%
Monroe	166	258	36	14%
Oconto	107	171	23	13%
Oneida	196	278	120	43%
Outagamie	870	1,478	136	9%
Ozaukee	174	262	25	10%
Pepin	28	30	4	13%
Pierce	140	227	17	7%
Polk	183	297	34	11%
Portage	138	226	67	30%
Price	61	97	15	15%
Racine	1,027	1,775	258	15%
Richland	64	89	12	13%
Rock	1,447	2,455	236	10%
Rusk	89	126	17	13%
Saint Croix	292	454	47	10%
Sauk	229	381	49	13%
Sawyer	42	50	10	20%
Shawano	213	312	50	16%
Sheboygan	446	672	89	13%
Taylor	66	99	23	23%
Trempealeau	94	134	12	9%
Vernon	114	217	12	6%
Vilas	105	179	28	16%
Walworth	308	535	127	24%
Washburn	41	58	21	36%
Washington	214	323	42	13%
Waukesha	560	757	193	25%
Waupaca	244	388	60	15%
Waushara	100	158	25	16%
Winnebago	876	1,472	132	9%
Wood	449	700	87	12%
State Total	**24,953**	**39,460**	**5,060**	**13%**

APPENDIX H

Child Victimization Rate by County, 2012[1,2]

County	2012 Child Population (Ages 0 - 17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Adams	3,239	33	10.2
Ashland	3,637	8	2.2
Barron	9,902	21	2.1
Bayfield	2,787	10	3.6
Brown	62,085	168	2.7
Buffalo	2,842	11	3.9
Burnett	2,941	25	8.5
Calumet	12,928	31	2.4
Chippewa	14,450	23	1.6
Clark	9,938	28	2.8
Columbia	12,855	36	2.8
Crawford	3,558	10	2.8
Dane	107,102	301	2.8
Dodge	18,767	33	1.8
Door	4,899	24	4.9
Douglas	9,207	39	4.2
Dunn	8,771	38	4.3
Eau Claire	20,811	54	2.6
Florence	730	6	8.2
Fond Du Lac	22,686	94	4.1
Forest	1,979	16	8.1
Grant	10,603	53	5.0
Green	8,666	21	2.4
Green Lake	4,272	24	5.6
Iowa	5,646	26	4.6
Iron	944	8	8.5
Jackson	4,597	48	10.4
Jefferson	19,666	88	4.5
Juneau	5,531	26	4.7
Kenosha	42,009	151	3.6
Kewaunee	4,710	2	0.4
La Crosse	24,184	58	2.4
Lafayette	4,198	34	8.1
Langlade	3,965	50	12.6
Lincoln	6,030	26	4.3
Manitowoc	17,314	78	4.5
Marathon	32,203	99	3.1

County	2012 Child Population (Ages 0 - 17)	Number of Child Victims	Child Victims per 1,000 Population
Marinette	8,203	37	4.5
Marquette	3,005	8	2.7
Menominee	1,404	26	18.5
Milwaukee	238,124	869	3.6
Monroe	11,484	35	3.0
Oconto	8,040	18	2.2
Oneida	6,302	109	17.3
Outagamie	43,713	124	2.8
Ozaukee	19,484	23	1.2
Pepin	1,672	4	2.4
Pierce	8,765	15	1.7
Polk	9,955	26	2.6
Portage	14,192	63	4.4
Price	2,513	15	6.0
Racine	47,372	227	4.8
Richland	4,038	10	2.5
Rock	39,023	217	5.6
Rusk	3,095	13	4.2
Saint Croix	22,650	41	1.8
Sauk	14,534	42	2.9
Sawyer	3,368	10	3.0
Shawano	9,156	48	5.2
Sheboygan	26,716	85	3.2
Taylor	4,954	21	4.2
Trempealeau	7,085	12	1.7
Vernon	7,791	12	1.5
Vilas	3,675	26	7.1
Walworth	23,366	104	4.5
Washburn	3,160	21	6.6
Washington	31,320	37	1.2
Waukesha	90,197	175	1.9
Waupaca	11,377	55	4.8
Waushara	4,708	22	4.7
Winnebago	35,950	116	3.2
Wood	16,514	82	5.0
State Total	**1,317,557**	**4,549**	**3.5**

[1] – Child Victim State Total represents counts of children victimized in multiple counties. This figure is larger than the 4,537 unique children listed in the report as children may be victimized in more than one county.

[2] – **Population Source:** Office of Juvenile Justice 2012 Easy Access Population Profile http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/asp/comparison_selection.asp?selState=55

APPENDIX I

Total Maltreatment Allegations by Maltreatment Type and Maltreatment Finding, by County, 2012[1,2]

County	Total CPS Reports	Neglect				Emotional Damage				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse			
		S	U	N	Total	S	U	N	Total	S	U	N	Total	S	U	N	Total
Adams	146	26	60	5	91				-	5	43	3	51	4	13	1	18
Ashland	34	3	4	2	9				-	5	9		14	2	13	1	16
Barron	308	10	31		41				-	3	16		19	10	32		42
Bayfield	65	3	19	3	25		4		4	3	21	1	25	4	8		12
Brown	2,056	94	1,110	46	1,250	2	87		89	38	542	9	589	45	231	8	284
Buffalo	66	5	32	2	39		4		4	3	16	3	22	3	4		7
Burnett	120	19	41		60		1		1	2	47		49	7	21		28
Calumet	249	17	123	3	143		5		5	7	76		83	11	41	1	53
Chippewa	166	4	10		14				-	4	11		15	18	23		41
Clark	187	14	110	1	125	2	8		10	6	50		56	12	29		41
Columbia	452	28	214	3	245		20		20	9	145	1	155		84	2	86
Crawford	86	5	41		46		1	1	2	5	27		32		9		9
Dane	2,507	201	1,343	34	1,578	8	47		55	69	789	12	870	57	320	10	387
Dodge	260	13	52		65		3		3	10	58		68	19	43		62
Door	159	14	57		71		4		4	3	46	1	50	8	36	1	45
Douglas	376	26	65	1	92		2		2	5	45		50	13	34		47
Dunn	137	25	54		79				-	6	36		42	7	14		21
Eau Claire	372	28	58	2	88		4		4	13	52	1	66	15	39		54
Florence	33	6	11		17				-		11		11		5		5
Fond Du Lac	798	81	453	16	550	2	36	1	39	11	227	6	244	12	59	4	75
Forest	43	9	7	2	18		1		1	6	13	1	20	1	2	2	5
Grant	220	49	76		125		6		6	6	71	1	78	2	35	2	39
Green	345	12	180	2	194		6		6	4	116	2	122	8	42		50
Green Lake	112	5	43		48		3		3	10	36		46	10	13	2	25
Iowa	150	13	54		67		9		9	7	56	1	64	9	14	3	26
Iron	39	3	19		22		3		3	4	6		10	1	4		5
Jackson	180	44	72	1	117	7	11		18	8	33	2	43	11	29		40
Jefferson	407	53	158	12	223	6	4		10	20	99		119	15	46	4	65
Juneau	257	20	131	12	163		10	1	11	4	52	13	69	7	40		47
Kenosha	1,065	89	434	23	546		6		6	46	392	11	449	32	107	13	152
Kewaunee	25		18		18		1		1		6		6	2			2
La Crosse	529	37	113	13	163	1	5		6	9	58	3	70	16	59	1	76
Lafayette	117	22	32		54		3		3	12	47	1	60	2	8	1	11
Langlade	185	45	30	1	76				-	7	12		19	8	9		17
Lincoln	193	21	116		137		1		1	3	41	1	45	3	15		18
Manitowoc	571	58	336	7	401		4		4	9	114		123	23	59		82
Marathon	556	59	74	2	135	1	10		11	9	36	1	46	33	73		106
Marinette	147	31	63	1	95		3		3	4	39		43	12	16	2	30

Allegations By Type																	
County	Total CPS Reports	Neglect				Emotional Damage				Physical Abuse				Sexual Abuse			
		S	U	N	Total	S	U	N	Total	S	U	N	Total	S	U	N	Total
Marquette	119	3	46		49		3		3	3	42		45	3	32	1	36
Menominee	101	20	34	18	72		1	2	3	8	15	6	29	2	1		3
Milwaukee	10,864	439	5,718	114	6,271	3	121		124	270	3,125	22	3,417	264	991	18	1,273
Monroe	258	14	137	1	152		4		4	3	67	1	71	19	25	4	48
Oconto	171	11	81	7	99		6		6	11	43		54	1	21		22
Oneida	278	85	81	1	167	2	1		3	17	44	1	62	16	46	5	67
Outagamie	1,478	77	837	10	924		37		37	21	465	2	488	38	162	3	203
Ozaukee	262	16	114	5	135		26	1	27	4	84	2	90	5	35		40
Pepin	30	1	8		9		1		1		11		11	3	7		10
Pierce	227	9	42	2	53		3		3	4	18		22	4	20		24
Polk	297	14	138	20	172	3	32		35	5	56	6	67	12	51	2	65
Portage	226	52	100	2	154	2	2		4	6	52		58	7	25		32
Price	97	8	53		61		6		6	1	36		37	6	12		18
Racine	1,775	137	792	54	983	4	4	3	11	57	606	32	695	60	285	21	366
Richland	89	3	23	1	27		1		1	8	31	7	46	1	19		20
Rock	2,455	166	1,469	62	1,697		39	1	40	23	744	20	787	47	352	10	409
Rusk	126	6	52		58		1		1	1	47		48	10	25		35
Saint Croix	454	31	263	3	297		9		9	5	121		126	11	53	2	66
Sauk	381	16	34	2	52		1		1	14	32		46	19	58	7	84
Sawyer	50	2	20	1	23		1		1		18		18	8	7		15
Shawano	312	23	164	2	189		13		13	17	91		108	10	15		25
Sheboygan	672	52	370		422	1	39	2	42	11	204	3	218	25	75	1	101
Taylor	99	12	44		56		3		3	1	32		33	10	14		24
Trempealeau	134	7	66	3	76		4	2	6	1	51	3	55	4	13		17
Vernon	217	3	146	9	158	1	12		13	1	39		40	7	26	1	34
Vilas	179	18	105	7	130		2		2	4	40	7	51	6	7	5	18
Walworth	535	69	250	4	323		17		17	23	107		130	35	110	2	147
Washburn	58	11	20		31	3	4		7	1	7		8	6	11		17
Washington	323	20	143	2	165		17		17	13	116		129	9	31		40
Waukesha	757	75	273	10	358	3	22		25	25	166	1	192	90	177	1	268
Waupaca	388	40	212		252	3	8		11	5	104		109	12	53		65
Waushara	158	18	45		63				-		31		31	7	13		20
Winnebago	1,472	74	469	17	560	2	56		58	20	291	3	314	36	141	1	178
Wood	700	49	384	8	441		7		7	17	201		218	21	74		95
State Total	39,460	2,773	18,577	559	21,909	56	815	14	885	975	10,631	190	11,796	1,256	4,616	142	6,014

[1] – The sum of the totals of each type of allegation may exceed the total number of reports because there may be more than one allegation per report.

[2] – Alternative response assessment determinations were not included in these counts.

APPENDIX J

County Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type, 2012[1]

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent
Adams	29%	10%	22%	-
Ashland	33%	36%	13%	-
Barron	24%	16%	24%	-
Bayfield	12%	12%	33%	0%
Brown	8%	6%	16%	2%
Buffalo	13%	14%	43%	0%
Burnett	32%	4%	25%	0%
Calumet	12%	8%	21%	0%
Chippewa	29%	27%	44%	-
Clark	11%	11%	29%	20%
Columbia	11%	6%	0%	0%
Crawford	11%	16%	0%	0%
Dane	13%	8%	15%	15%
Dodge	20%	15%	31%	0%
Door	20%	6%	18%	0%
Douglas	28%	10%	28%	0%
Dunn	32%	14%	33%	-
Eau Claire	32%	20%	28%	0%
Florence	35%	0%	0%	-
Fond du Lac	15%	5%	16%	5%
Forest	50%	30%	20%	0%
Grant	39%	8%	5%	0%
Green	6%	3%	16%	0%
Green Lake	10%	22%	40%	0%
Iowa	19%	11%	35%	0%
Iron	14%	40%	20%	0%
Jackson	38%	19%	28%	39%
Jefferson	24%	17%	23%	60%
Juneau	12%	6%	15%	0%
Kenosha	16%	10%	21%	0%
Kewaunee	0%	0%	100%	0%
La Crosse	23%	13%	21%	17%
Lafayette	41%	20%	18%	0%
Langlade	59%	37%	47%	-
Lincoln	15%	7%	17%	0%
Manitowoc	14%	7%	28%	0%
Marathon	44%	20%	31%	9%

County	Neglect Substantiation Percent	Physical Abuse Substantiation Percent	Sexual Abuse Substantiation Percent	Emotional Abuse Substantiation Percent
Marinette	33%	9%	40%	0%
Marquette	6%	7%	8%	0%
Menominee	28%	28%	67%	0%
Milwaukee	7%	8%	21%	2%
Monroe	9%	4%	40%	0%
Oconto	11%	20%	5%	0%
Oneida	51%	27%	24%	67%
Outagamie	8%	4%	19%	0%
Ozaukee	12%	4%	13%	0%
Pepin	11%	0%	30%	0%
Pierce	17%	18%	17%	0%
Polk	8%	7%	18%	9%
Portage	34%	10%	22%	50%
Price	13%	3%	33%	0%
Racine	14%	8%	16%	36%
Richland	11%	17%	5%	0%
Rock	10%	3%	11%	0%
Rusk	10%	2%	29%	0%
Saint Croix	10%	4%	17%	0%
Sauk	31%	30%	23%	0%
Sawyer	9%	0%	53%	0%
Shawano	12%	16%	40%	0%
Sheboygan	12%	5%	25%	2%
Taylor	21%	3%	42%	0%
Trempealeau	9%	2%	24%	0%
Vernon	2%	3%	21%	8%
Vilas	14%	8%	33%	0%
Walworth	21%	18%	24%	0%
Washburn	35%	13%	35%	43%
Washington	12%	10%	23%	0%
Waukesha	21%	13%	34%	12%
Waupaca	16%	5%	18%	27%
Waushara	29%	0%	35%	-
Winnebago	13%	6%	20%	3%
Wood	11%	8%	22%	0%
State Total	**13%**	**8%**	**21%**	**6%**

[1] – Refer to Appendix I for the count of substantiated maltreatment as compared to total allegations.

APPENDIX K
**Count and Percentage of CPS Initial Assessments by Maltreater Relationship,
by County, 2012[1]**

County	Total CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Percent	Secondary & Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Secondary & Non-Caregiver Percent
Adams	90	84	93%	5	6%
Ashland	25	19	76%	6	24%
Barron	193	181	94%	12	6%
Bayfield	55	44	80%	11	20%
Brown	1,298	1,227	95%	71	5%
Buffalo	42	38	90%	4	10%
Burnett	78	71	91%	7	9%
Calumet	162	143	88%	19	12%
Chippewa	125	112	90%	13	10%
Clark	95	92	97%	3	3%
Columbia	286	269	94%	17	6%
Crawford	60	53	88%	7	12%
Dane	1,651	1,557	94%	94	6%
Dodge	209	197	94%	12	6%
Door	110	86	78%	24	22%
Douglas	229	209	91%	20	9%
Dunn	88	82	93%	6	7%
Eau Claire	259	234	90%	25	10%
Florence	17	14	82%	3	18%
Fond du Lac	458	458	100%	-	0%
Forest	39	36	92%	3	8%
Grant	139	132	95%	7	5%
Green	222	203	91%	19	9%
Green Lake	71	59	83%	12	17%
Iowa	110	100	91%	10	9%
Iron	27	26	96%	1	4%
Jackson	101	95	94%	6	6%
Jefferson	264	249	94%	15	6%
Juneau	134	124	93%	10	7%
Kenosha	727	705	97%	22	3%
Kewaunee	14	13	93%	1	7%
La Crosse	359	330	92%	29	8%
Lafayette	76	68	89%	8	11%
Langlade	102	95	93%	7	7%
Lincoln	133	127	95%	6	5%
Manitowoc	365	347	95%	18	5%
Marathon	374	341	91%	33	9%

County	Total CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Primary Percent	Secondary & Non-Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Secondary & Non-Caregiver Percent
Marinette	98	94	96%	4	4%
Marquette	72	64	89%	8	11%
Menominee	62	59	95%	3	5%
Milwaukee	6,851	6,398	93%	453	7%
Monroe	166	142	86%	24	14%
Oconto	107	104	97%	3	3%
Oneida	196	154	79%	42	21%
Outagamie	870	800	92%	70	8%
Ozaukee	174	168	97%	6	3%
Pepin	28	19	68%	9	32%
Pierce	140	133	95%	7	5%
Polk	183	160	87%	23	13%
Portage	138	133	96%	5	4%
Price	61	53	87%	8	13%
Racine	1,027	961	94%	66	6%
Richland	64	56	88%	8	13%
Rock	1,447	1,361	94%	86	6%
Rusk	89	76	85%	13	15%
Saint Croix	292	272	93%	20	7%
Sauk	229	201	88%	28	12%
Sawyer	42	29	69%	13	31%
Shawano	213	190	89%	23	11%
Sheboygan	446	410	92%	36	8%
Taylor	66	63	95%	3	5%
Trempealeau	94	89	95%	5	5%
Vernon	114	105	92%	9	8%
Vilas	105	89	85%	16	15%
Walworth	308	271	88%	37	12%
Washburn	41	38	93%	3	7%
Washington	214	200	93%	14	7%
Waukesha	560	414	74%	146	26%
Waupaca	244	223	91%	21	9%
Waushara	100	97	97%	3	3%
Winnebago	876	801	91%	75	9%
Wood	449	428	95%	21	5%
State Total	**24,953**	**23,075**	**92%**	**1,877**	**8%**

[1] – Initial assessment (IA) primary caregiver includes the following types: IA Primary, IA Narrative and IA Primary – Alternative Response (AR). Adams county had 1 unspecified I.A.

APPENDIX L

Safety Assessment Results in Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments, by County, 2012[1]

County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of Safety Decisions as Safe	Number of Safety Decisions as Unsafe	Percent of Unsafe
Adams	84	71	13	15%
Ashland	19	14	5	26%
Barron	181	151	30	17%
Bayfield	44	39	5	11%
Brown	1,227	1,151	76	6%
Buffalo	38	35	3	8%
Burnett	71	70	1	1%
Calumet	143	129	14	10%
Chippewa	112	99	13	12%
Clark	92	79	13	14%
Columbia	269	250	19	7%
Crawford	53	49	4	8%
Dane	1,557	1,462	95	6%
Dodge	197	182	15	8%
Door	86	80	6	7%
Douglas	209	187	22	11%
Dunn	82	66	16	20%
Eau Claire	234	209	25	11%
Florence	14	14	-	0%
Fond du Lac	458	391	56	12%
Forest	36	34	2	6%
Grant	132	113	19	14%
Green	203	192	11	5%
Green Lake	59	53	6	10%
Iowa	100	96	4	4%
Iron	26	20	6	23%
Jackson	95	77	18	19%
Jefferson	249	218	31	12%
Juneau	124	105	19	15%
Kenosha	705	595	59	8%
Kewaunee	13	10	3	23%
La Crosse	330	276	54	16%
Lafayette	68	60	8	12%
Langlade	95	71	24	25%
Lincoln	127	119	8	6%
Manitowoc	347	312	35	10%
Marathon	341	316	25	7%
Marinette	94	83	11	12%

County	Primary Caregiver CPS Initial Assessments	Number of Safety Decisions as Safe	Number of Safety Decisions as Unsafe	Percent of Unsafe
Marquette	64	58	6	9%
Menominee	59	45	14	24%
Milwaukee	6,398	5,334	1,064	17%
Monroe	142	132	10	7%
Oconto	104	90	14	13%
Oneida	154	122	32	21%
Outagamie	800	761	39	5%
Ozaukee	168	148	20	12%
Pepin	19	18	1	5%
Pierce	133	121	12	9%
Polk	160	140	20	13%
Portage	133	99	34	26%
Price	53	47	6	11%
Racine	961	843	77	8%
Richland	56	51	5	9%
Rock	1,361	1,280	81	6%
Rusk	76	64	12	16%
Saint Croix	272	268	4	1%
Sauk	201	185	16	8%
Sawyer	29	26	3	10%
Shawano	190	180	10	5%
Sheboygan	410	374	36	9%
Taylor	63	53	10	16%
Trempealeau	89	82	7	8%
Vernon	105	94	11	10%
Vilas	89	83	6	7%
Walworth	271	230	41	15%
Washburn	38	33	5	13%
Washington	200	173	27	14%
Waukesha	414	366	47	11%
Waupaca	223	203	20	9%
Waushara	97	84	13	13%
Winnebago	801	742	59	7%
Wood	428	405	23	5%
State Total	**23,075**	**20,412**	**2,559**	**11%**

[1] – 104 primary caregiver CPS initial assessment safety decisions were blank. Initial assessment (IA) primary caregiver includes the following types: IA Primary, IA Narrative and IA Primary – Alternative Response (AR).

APPENDIX M

Where to Report Child Maltreatment

Listed below are the County Departments of Health and Human Services or Social Services that receive and assess child maltreatment reports. Such reports may also be made to law enforcement agencies.

Adams County Department of Health &
Social Services
108 E. North Street
P.O. Box 500
Friendship WI 53934-0500
Office Hours: 608-339-3356
After Hours: 608-339-3304

Ashland County Department of Human
Services
630 Sanborn Ave.
Ashland WI 54806
Office Hours: 715-682-7004
After Hours: 715-682-7023

Barron County Department of Health &
Human Services
Government Center
335 E. Monroe Ave., Room 338
Barron WI 54812
Office Hours: 715-537-5691
After Hours: 715-537-3106

Bayfield County Department of Human
Services
P.O. Box 100
Washburn WI 54891-0100
Office Hours: 715-373-6144
After Hours: 715-373-6130

Brown County Department of Human
Services
111 N. Jefferson Street
P.O. Box 22188
Green Bay WI 54305-2188
Office Hours: 920-448-6035
After Hours: 920-448-4443

Buffalo County Department of Health &
Human Services
407 S. Second St.
P.O. Box 517
Alma WI 54610-0517
Office Hours: 608-685-4412
After Hours: 608-685-4433

Burnett County Department of Health &
Human Services
County Government Center
7410 County Road K #280
Siren WI 54872
Office Hours: 715-349-7600
After Hours: 715-349-2128

Calumet County Department of Human
Services
206 Court Street
Chilton WI 53014
Office Hours: 920-849-1400
After Hours: 920-832-4646

Chippewa County Department of
Human Services
711 N. Bridge Street, Room 306
Chippewa Falls WI 54729
Office Hours: 715-726-7788
After Hours: 715-726-7788

Clark County Department of Social
Services
517 Court Street, P.O. Box 190
Neillsville WI 54456-1976
Office Hours: 715-743-5233
After Hours: 715-743-3157

Columbia County Department of Health &
Human Services
P.O. Box 136
Portage WI 53901
Office Hours: 608-742-9227
After Hours: 608-742-7227

Crawford County Department of Human
Services
225 N. Beaumont Rd., Ste 326
Prairie du Chien WI 53821
Office Hours: 608-326-0248
After Hours: 608-326-0241

Dane County Department of Human
Services
Children, Youth & Family Intake
1202 Northport Dr.
Madison WI 53704
Office Hours: 608-261-5437
After Hours: 608-255-6067

Dodge County Department of Human
Services
199 County RD DF
Juneau WI 53039
Office Hours: 920-386-3750
After Hours: 920-887-6713

Door County Department of Social
Services
421 Nebraska Street
Sturgeon Bay WI 54235
Office Hours: 920-746-7155
After Hours: 920-746-2400

Douglas County Department of Health &
Human Services
1315 N. 14th St., Ste 400
Superior WI 54880
Office Hours: 715-395-1304
After Hours: 715-395-1375

Dunn County Department of Human
Services
808 Main Street, P.O. Box 470
Menomonie WI 54751
Office Hours: 715-232-1116
After Hours: 715-232-1348

Eau Claire County Department of Human
Services
721 Oxford Ave., P.O. Box 840
Eau Claire WI 54702-840
Office Hours: 715-831-5700

Florence County Department of Human
Services
501 Lake Ave., P.O. Box 170
Florence WI 54121
Office Hours: 715-528-3296
After Hours: 715-528-3346

Fond du Lac County Department of Social
Services
87 Vincent Street P.O. Box 1196
Fond du Lac WI 54936-1196
Office Hours: 920-929-3400
After Hours: 920-929-3187

Forest County Department of Social
Services
Forest County Courthouse
200 E. Madison St.
Crandon WI 54520
Office Hours: 715-478-3351
After Hours: 715-478-3331

Grant County Department of Social
Services
8820 Hwy. 35 & 61 South
P.O. Box 447
Lancaster WI 53813
Office Hours: 608-723-2136
After Hours: 608-723-2157

Green County Department of Human
Services
N3152 Highway 81, Pleasant View
Complex
Monroe WI 53566
Office Hours: 608-328-9393
After Hours: 608-328-9393

Green Lake County Department of Health
& Human Services
571 County Road A
Green Lake WI 54941
Office Hours: 920-294-4070
After Hours: 920-294-4000

Iowa County Department of Social
Services
303 W. Chapel St., Ste 2300.
Dodgeville WI 53533
Office Hours: 608-935-9801
After Hours: 608-935-3314

Iron County Department of Human
Services
Courthouse
300 Taconite Street, Ste 201
Hurley WI 54534
Office Hours: 715-561-3636 or
715-561-3637 or 715-561-4168
After Hours: 715-561-3800

Jackson County Department of Health
and Human Services
420 Highway 54 West
P.O. Box 457
Black River Falls WI 54615
Office Hours: 715-284-4301
After Hours: 715-284-5357

Jefferson County Human Services
Department
1541 Annex Road
Jefferson WI 53549
Office/After Hours: 920-674-3105

Juneau County Department of Human
Services
Courthouse Annex
220 E. LaCrosse St.
Mauston WI 53948
Office Hours: 608-847-2400
After Hours: 608-847-6161

Kenosha County Department of Human
Services
8600 Sheridan Road, Suite 100
Kenosha WI 53143
Office Hours: 262-605-6582
After Hours: 262-657-7188

Kewaunee County Department of Human
Services
810 Lincoln Street
Kewaunee WI 54216
Office Hours: 920-388-3777
After Hours: 920-388-3100

LaCrosse County Human Services
Department
300 North 4th Street, P.O. Box 4002
LaCrosse WI 54602
Office/ after Hours: 608-784-4357

Lafayette County Department of Human
Services
627 Main Street
Darlington WI 53530
Office Hours: 608-776-4800
After Hours: 608-776-4848

Langlade County Department of Social
Services
Langlade County Health Service Center
1225 Langlade Road
Antigo WI 54409
Office Hours: 715-627-6500
After Hours: 715-623-4111

Lincoln County Department of Social
Services
607 N. Sales St.
Merrill WI 54452
Office Hours: 715-536-6200
After Hours: 715-536-6272

Manitowoc County Human Services
Department
926 South 8th Street
P.O. Box 1177
Manitowoc WI 54221-1177
Office Hours: 920-683-4230
After Hours: 920-323-2448

Marathon County Department of Social
Services
400 E. Thomas Street
Wausau WI 54403
Office Hours: 715-261-7500
After Hours: 715-261-1200

Marinette County Department of Health &
Human Services
2500 Hall Avenue, Suite B
Marinette WI 54143
Office Hours: 715-732-7700
After Hours: 715-732-7600

Marquette County Department of Human
Services
428 Underwood Avenue
P.O. Box 405
Montello WI 53949
Office Hours: 608-297-3124
After Hours: 608-297-2115

Menominee County Department of
Human Services
P.O. Box 280
Keshena WI 54135
Office Hours: 715-799-3861
After Hours: 715-799-3881

Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare
635 N. 26th St.
Milwaukee, WI 53233
Office Hours: 414-220-SAFE (7233)
After Hours: 414-220-SAFE (7233)

Monroe County Department of Human
Services
Community Services Center A-19
14301 County Highway B
Sparta WI 54656
Office Hours: 608-269-8630
After Hours: 911

Oconto County Department of Human
Services
501 Park Ave.
Oconto WI 54153-1612
Office Hours: 920-834-7000
After Hours: 920-834-6900

Oneida County Department of Social
Services
Courthouse
P.O. Box 400
Rhinelander WI 54501
Office Hours: 715-362-5695
After Hours: 715-361-5100

Outagamie County Department of Health
and Human Services
401 South Elm Street
Appleton, WI 54911
Office Hours: 920-832-5161
After Hours: 920-832-4646

Ozaukee County Department of Social
Services
121 W. Main Street
P.O. Box 994
Port Washington WI 53074-0994
Office Hours: 262-284-8200
After Hours: 262-238-8436

Pepin County Department of Human
Services
740 7th Ave. West
Durand WI 54736
Office Hours: 715-672-8941
After Hours: 715-672-5944

Pierce County Department of Health &
Human Services
412 W. Kinne St.
P.O. Box 670
Ellsworth WI 54011
Office Hours: 715-273-6766
After Hours: 715-273-5051

Polk County Department of Human
Services
100 Polk County Plaza, Suite 50
Balsam Lake WI 54810-0219
Office Hours: 715-485-8400
After Hours: 715-485-8300

Portage County Department of Health &
Human Services
817 Whiting Avenue
Stevens Point WI 54481
Office Hours: 715-345-5350
After Hours: 715-345-5350

Price County Human Services
Department
104 South Eyder Avenue
Normal Building, Room 122
Phillips WI 54555
Office Hours: 715-339-2158
After Hours: 715-339-3011

Racine County Human Services
Department
1717 Taylor
Racine WI 53403
Office /After Hours: 262-638-7720

Richland County Department of Health &
Human Services
221 West Seminary
Richland Center WI 53581
Office Hours: 608-647-8821
After Hours: 608-647-2106

Rock County Human Services
Department
3530 N. County Trunk F
P.O. Box 1649
Janesville WI 53547-1649
Office Hours: 608-757-5401
After Hours: 608-757-2244

Rusk County Department of Health &
Human Services
Courthouse
311 East Miner Suite C-240
Ladysmith WI 54848
Office Hours: 715-532-2299
After Hours: 715-532-2200

Sauk County Department of Human
Services
505 Broadway, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 29
Baraboo WI 53913
Office Hours: 608-355-4200
After Hours: 1-800-533-5692

Sawyer County Department of Health &
Human Services
105 E. 4th Street, P.O. Box 730
Hayward WI 54843
Office Hours: 715-634-4806
After Hours: 715-634-4858

Shawano County Department of Social
Services
607 E. Elizabeth Street
Shawano WI 54166
Office Hours: 715-526-4700
After Hours: 715-526-3111

Sheboygan County Health & Human
Services Department
1011 North 8th Street
Sheboygan WI 53081
Office Hours: 920-459-6418
After Hours: 414-459-3111

St. Croix County Department of Health &
Human Services
1445 North 4th Street
New Richmond WI 54017
Office Hours: 715-246-8285
After Hours: 715-246-6991

Taylor County Human Services
Department
540 E. College St
Medford WI 54451
Office Hours: 715-748-3332
After Hours: 715-748-2200

Trempealeau County Department of
Social Services
Governor Center
36245 Main St., PO Box 67
Whitehall WI 54773
Office Hours: 715-538-2311 ext. 290
After Hours: 715-538-4351

Vernon County Department of Human
Services
318 Fairland Driver, Ste 100
Viroqua WI 54665
Office Hours: 608-637-5210
After Hours: 608-637-2123

Vilas County Department of Social
Services
Courthouse
330 Court Street
Eagle River WI 54521
Office Hours: 715-479-3668
After Hours: 715-479-4441

Walworth County Department of Health &
Human Services
Administration Building
W4051 County Road NN, PO Box 1005
Elkhorn WI 53121
Office Hours: 262-741-3200/
1-800-365-1587
After Hours: 262-741-3200/
1-800-365-1587

Washburn County Department of Health &
Human Services
P.O. Box 250
Shell Lake WI 54871
Office Hours: 715-468-4747
After Hours: 715-468-2720

Washington County Department of Social
Services
333 E. Washington St.
PO Box 2003
West Bend WI 53095
Office Hours: 262-335-4610
After Hours: 262-335-4888

Waukesha County Department of Health
& Human Services
514 Riverview Ave.
Waukesha WI 53188
Office Hours: 262--548-7212
After Hours: 262-547-3388

Waupaca County Department of Health &
Human Services
811 Harding Street
Waupaca WI 54981-2087
Office Hours: 715-258-6300
After Hours: 715-258-4466

Waushara County Department of Social
Services
P.O. Box 1230
Wautoma WI 54982-1230
Office Hours: 920-787-6550
After Hours: 920-787-4331

Winnebago County Department of Human
Services
220 Washington Avenue
P.O. Box 2187
Oshkosh WI 54903-2925
Office Hours: 920-236-4600
After Hours: 920-233-7707

Wood County Department of Social
Services
(South Wood County Office)
Courthouse
400 Market Street
P.O. Box 8095
Wisconsin Rapids WI 54495-8095
Office Hours: 715-421-8600
After Hours: 715-421-8693